

40 Student Projects Displayed to Public At MIT Energy Night

By Robert McQueen
STAFF REPORTER

Last Friday night, the MIT Energy Night lit up Cambridge as students, faculty, and enthusiasts alike flocked down Massachusetts Avenue toward the MIT Museum. Forty MIT energy projects populated each and every corner of the museum, displaying topics from sustainability to efficiency.

Even before the doors opened at 5:30 p.m., people lined up outside the museum doors in anticipation of the night. Parked outside the museum sat a “Zero-Emission Hydrogen-Powered” Honda FCX Clarity and the MIT Solar Electric Vehicle Team’s solar racer, nicknamed “Eleanor.”

Just five minutes after the opening, visitors packed the museum, jazz resonated through the air, and various gourmet pizzas were served. The night lasted until 8:30 p.m., which gave presenters adequate time to convince observers that their projects showed promise in future energy applications.

Do you like Porsches? How about

one that runs on an electric battery? Well, the Electric Vehicle Team made just that. President Joshua E. Siegel ’11 and Irene M. Berry G exhibited their two-year-old project, which converted a Porsche 914 into a Battery Electric Vehicle.

The Porsche was taken for its first test drive in March 2008. Currently, the Electric Vehicle Team is making some final safety improvements before they take it out again for a second test drive. The team plans to do this “before it snows,” said Berry.

Meanwhile, the Solar Electric Vehicle Team, first organized in 1985, designed a solar-powered vehicle of their own. Team president Michael P. Roberts ’11, a mechanical engineering major, said that they expect their most recent solar vehicle “Eleanor” to travel at speeds close to 80 mph.

The planning for Eleanor lasted two years, and the team began its construction in January. For the next two months, the team will spend most of its time testing Eleanor and preparing the vehicle for the World Solar Challenge, a race across Aus-

Energy, Page 15



ANDREW SHUM—THE TECH

Jacob S. Sharpe ’11 juggles three diabolos, also known as Chinese yo-yos, during a performance at the Association of Taiwanese Students’ Nightmarket event on Saturday night.

Dormitory Council Will Not Levy Tax This Term Because of Budget Surplus

By Jeff Guo
NEWS EDITOR

To spend down its large budget surplus, the Dormitory Council will not tax the dorms this semester.

Members voted on Oct. 2 to temporarily rescind the \$5-a-head tax at

the advice of outgoing treasurer Anthony D. Rindone ’10, who said that the council had more than enough money left over from last year.

“We’re planning to spend all the money, minus a surplus for emergencies,” Rindone said.

Rindone said that the leftover funds are substantial enough that DormCon will increase spending to about \$24,000 this semester, up from an average of \$18,000–\$20,000 in

DormCon, Page 12

Krugman, Former MIT Prof., Wins Nobel in Economics

By Catherine Rampell
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Paul Krugman PhD ’77, a professor at Princeton University and an Op-Ed page columnist for The New York Times, was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science on Monday. Krugman was formerly a professor at MIT and used to teach 14.02 (Principles of Macroeconomics).

The prize committee cited Krugman for his “analysis of trade patterns and location of economic activity.”

Krugman, 55, is probably more widely known for his Op-Ed columns in which he has been a perpetual thorn in George W. Bush’s (and now John McCain’s) side. His columns have won him both strong supporters and ardent critics.

The Nobel, however, was awarded for the academic — and less po-

Krugman, Page 13

Gender, Page 11

Undergraduate Women By Primary Course

Course	Total # Students	Total # Women	% of Women
22	42	11	26.2%
16	191	59	30.9%
6	635	201	31.7%
8	183	59	32.2%
21	26	18	69.2%
7	196	136	69.4%
9	145	110	75.9%
12	24	19	79.2%

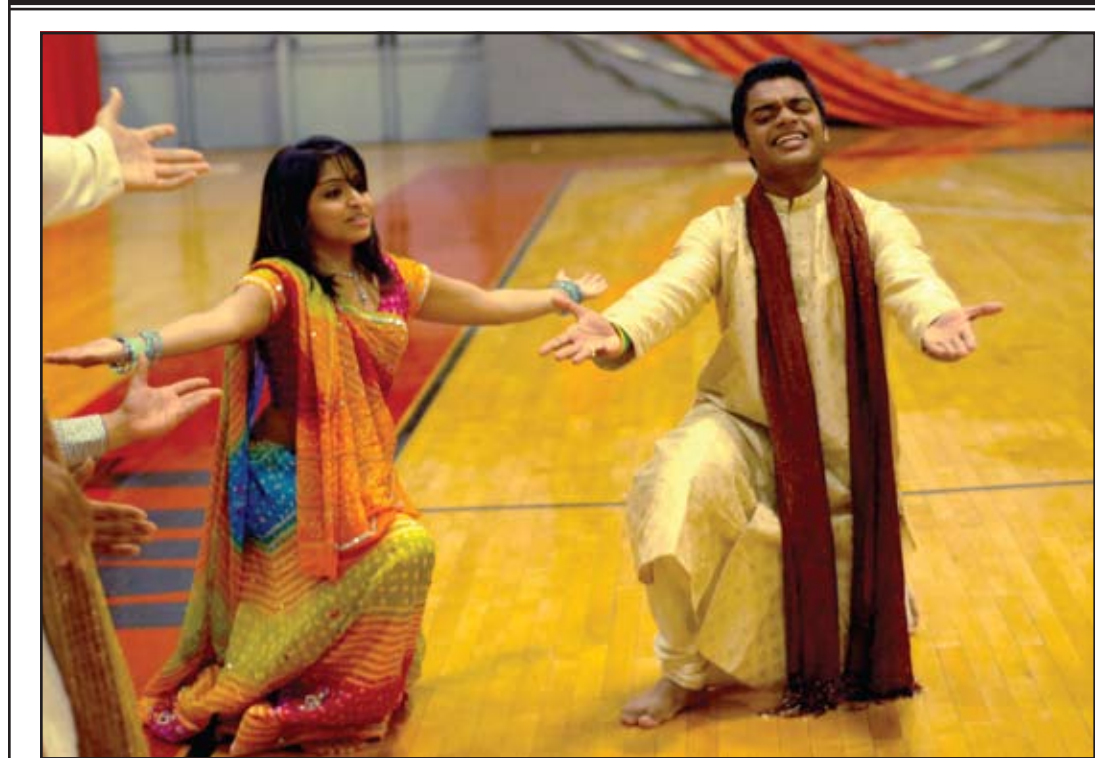
COMPILED FROM MIT REGISTRAR DATA

Grad Student Women By Primary Course

Course	Total # Students	Total # Women	% of Women
SDM	135	18	13.3%
8	238	36	15.1%
2	467	78	16.7%
14	197	36	18.37%
11	209	109	52.2%
STS	29	16	55.2%
7	220	157	71.4%
21	9	7	77.8%

COMPILED FROM MIT REGISTRAR DATA

Different degree programs with the same starting number, like VII and VII-A, are counted together. See the full table on page 11.



KAVYA U. JOSHI—THE TECH

Komal Patel (left, a junior at Simmons College) and Sanjay Divakaran ’08 dance during the Bhangra portion of MIT South Asian Student’s Annual Milan Garba-Raas Dance Festival on Saturday, Oct. 11.

CAMPUS LIFE

Looking for new shoes?
Page 6
Bedlam, Richard Dadd,
and Queen
Page 7

SPORTS

Get ready, get set,
paddle that cardboard
boat at the Head
of the Zesiger
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Kenneth Hoffman

THE MIT NEWS OFFICE

Former Department of Mathematics Head Kenneth Hoffman, who spent more than 40 years on MIT’s faculty and made significant contributions to U.S. education and science policy, died Sept. 29 following a heart attack. He was 77.

Hoffman, who led the math department from 1971 to 1979, was instrumental in addressing mathematics in U.S. public policy. After stepping down as head of the mathematics department, he moved to Washington, where he directed the David Committee on federal support of mathematical research from 1981 to 1984. He established and ran the math community’s first Washington Office of Governmental

Hoffman, Page 16

WORLD & NATION

Sudan Arrests Militia Chief Facing Trial in the Hague

By Jeffrey Gettleman

THE NEW YORK TIMES

NAIROBI, KENYA

The Sudanese government has arrested one of the most wanted men in the country, a notorious janjaweed militia leader charged by an international court with orchestrating mass murder in Darfur, Sudanese officials disclosed on Monday.

The move is widely being interpreted as a way for Sudan to improve its image abroad and try to head off the possible genocide prosecution of the country's president, Omar Hassan al-Bashir, in the International Criminal Court.

Human rights groups have said the militia leader, Ali Muhammad Ali Abd-al-Rahman — also known as Ali Kushayb and the “colonel of colonels” — led attacks on civilians and ordered villages to be burned to the ground and the women in them raped.

In 2007, the International Criminal Court charged him with crimes against humanity and demanded that Sudan extradite him. Sudan refused, denying that he had done anything wrong and insisting that any criminals it did arrest would be handled in its own courts.

Czech Author Kundera Accused of Informing on Western Spy

By Rachel Donadio

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In a revelation that could tarnish the legacy of one of the best-known Eastern European writers, a Czech research institute published a report on Monday indicating that the young Milan Kundera may have informed on a Western spy.

According to the state-backed Institute for the Study of Totalitarian Regimes, in 1950, long before he became famous for darkly comic novels like “The Unbearable Lightness of Being” and “The Joke,” Kundera, who was then 21, told the local police about a guest in a student dormitory where he lived.

The police quickly arrested the man, Miroslav Dvoracek, who had defected to Germany in 1948 and had been recruited by U.S.-backed anti-communists as a spy against the Czech regime. He was sentenced to 22 years in prison. Dvoracek narrowly escaped the death penalty, a common punishment for espionage, and eventually served a 14-year sentence, including hard labor in a uranium mine.

The allegations could diminish Kundera's moral stature as a spokesman, however enigmatic, against totalitarianism's corrosion of daily human life.

In a statement, the reclusive Kundera vehemently denied the account.

Commodity Prices Tumble in Financial Crisis

By Clifford Krauss

THE NEW YORK TIMES

HOUSTON

The global financial panic and the economic slowdown have put at least a temporary end to the commodity bull market of the last seven years, sending prices tumbling for many of the raw ingredients of the world economy.

Since the spring and early summer, when prices for many commodities peaked amid fears of permanent shortage, wheat and corn — two cereals at the base of the human food chain — have dropped more than 40 percent. Oil has dropped 44 percent. Important metals like aluminum, copper, nickel and platinum have declined by a third or more.

The swift turnaround is the brightest economic news on the horizon for consumers, putting money into their pockets at a time they need it badly. Gasoline prices in the United States are falling precipitously — by about 24 cents over the last five days, to a national average of \$3.21 a gallon on Monday — and analysts say they could go below \$3 a gallon this fall, down from a high of \$4.11 a gallon in July.

U.S. Investing Quarter Billion to Bolster Banks

By Mark Landler

THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON

Buoyed by the biggest intervention in the America's banking system since the Depression, and similar dramatic moves in Europe, stock markets around the world staged one of the most powerful one-day rallies in history on Monday.

The Treasury Department, in its boldest move yet, is expected to announce a plan on Tuesday to invest up to \$250 billion in banks, according to officials. The United States is also expected to guarantee new debt issued by banks for three years — a measure meant to encourage the banks to resume lending to one another and to customers, officials said.

And the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. will offer an unlimited guarantee on bank deposits in accounts that do not bear interest — typically those of businesses — bringing the United States in line with several European countries, which have adopted such blanket guarantees.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 936 points, or 11 percent, the largest single-day gain in the Ameri-

can stock market since the 1930s. The surge stretched around the globe: In Paris and Frankfurt, stocks had their biggest one-day gains ever, responding to news of similar multibillion-dollar rescue packages by the French and German governments.

Treasury Secretary Henry M. Paulson Jr. outlined the plan to nine of the nation's leading bankers at an afternoon meeting, officials said. He essentially told the participants that they would have to accept government investment for the good of the American financial system.

Of the \$250 billion, half is to be injected into nine big banks, including Citigroup, Bank of America, Wells Fargo, Goldman Sachs and JPMorgan Chase, officials said. The other half is to go to smaller banks and thrifts.

President Bush plans to announce the measures on Tuesday morning after a harrowing week in which confidence vanished in financial markets as the crisis spread worldwide and government leaders engaged in a desperate search for remedies to the spreading contagion. They are seeking to curb the severity of a recession that has come to appear all but inevi-

table.

Over the weekend, central banks flooded the system with billions of dollars in liquidity, throwing out the traditional financial playbook in favor of a series of moves that officials hoped would get banks lending again.

European countries — including Britain, France, Germany and Spain — announced aggressive plans to guarantee bank debt, take ownership stakes in banks or prop up ailing companies with billions in taxpayer funds.

The Treasury's plan would help the United States catch up to Europe in what has become a footrace between countries to reassure investors that their banks will not default, or that other countries will not one-up their rescue plans and, in so doing, siphon off bank deposits or investment capital.

“The Europeans not only provided a blueprint, but forced our hand,” said Kenneth S. Rogoff, a professor of economics at Harvard and an adviser to John McCain, the Republican presidential candidate. “We're trying to prevent wholesale carnage in the financial system.”

Government's Taking Stakes In Banks Is Historic Shift

By Steve Lohr

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The government's decision to take ownership stakes in America's largest banks is a historic step that shifts power in the economy toward Washington and away from Wall Street.

The plan to prop up banks large and small — along with recent bailouts as well as guarantees to support business loans, money markets and bank lending — represents the most sweeping government moves into the nation's financial markets since the Great Depression, and perhaps ever, according to economists and finance experts.

The high-stakes program is intended to halt the worst financial crisis since the 1930s. If successful, it could long be studied by historians as a textbook case of the emergency role that government can play to rescue a teetering economy.

“It is profound, and it is something of a shift back to the state,” said Adam S. Posen, an economist at the Peterson Institute for International Economics. “But is this a recasting of capitalism? I think what we'll see is that the government acts as a silent partner and gets out as soon as it can.”

Indeed, they say, many questions remain. Is the government picking winners in a plan initially that seems tilted toward the nation's largest banks? What strings are attached to the investment in matters like executive pay? Will the move presage a more forceful government hand to control financial markets or will it be a brief stint as capitalism's protector?

The package does call for the government investments to be in three-year securities that the banks can repay at any time, when markets settle and conditions improve.

“This is clearly a crisis measure in crisis times, but it's a good thing there is a sunset provision that limits the length of the government's investment,” said Richard Sylla, an economist and financial historian at the Stern School of Business at New York University.

The United States is acting in step with Europe, where governments often take a more interventionist stance in economies and the financial systems are held in the hands of a comparatively small number of banks.

Britain took the lead last week, declaring its intention to take equity stakes in banks to steady them. In the last two days, France, Germany, Italy and Spain have announced rescue packages for their banks that include state shareholdings.

The government's plan is an exceptional step, but not unprecedented.

WEATHER

Fronts, Friends, and Forecasting

By Cegeon J. Chan

STAFF METEOROLOGIST

There are all kinds of fronts in the weather world. The traditional ones are the cold and warm fronts. But there are also the occluded, stationary, polar, and arctic fronts. My favorite one is the so-called back-door cold front (yes, the words back and front are used to describe the same phenomena). What they all have in common is their depiction in separating two regimes. Its like an intervening friend who tells you not to go out with this person because he or she is simply trouble. In this case, the friend is the front, the one trying to separate the two parties.

Although typical weather fronts attempt to separate the cold and warm air, just like the intervening friend, they can be quite unsuccessful. When the two clash, fireworks (e.g. rain) can arise. In yesterday's case, the cooler air mass seeping in from the northeast (hence back-door cold front) intruded into the warmer air mass that had been in place on Saturday and Sunday. As a result, the warmer air lifted upward and produced the cloudy skies yesterday. Later this evening, a more typical cold front will be approaching from the west. Just like yesterday though, the difference between the two regimes is not large and hence, no rain is expected. So, at least for the next couple of days, the rain-free relatively warm pattern will continue.

Extended Forecast

Today: Mostly sunny. Highs in the upper 60s°F (20°C).

Tonight: Mostly cloudy. Lows near 50°F (10°C).

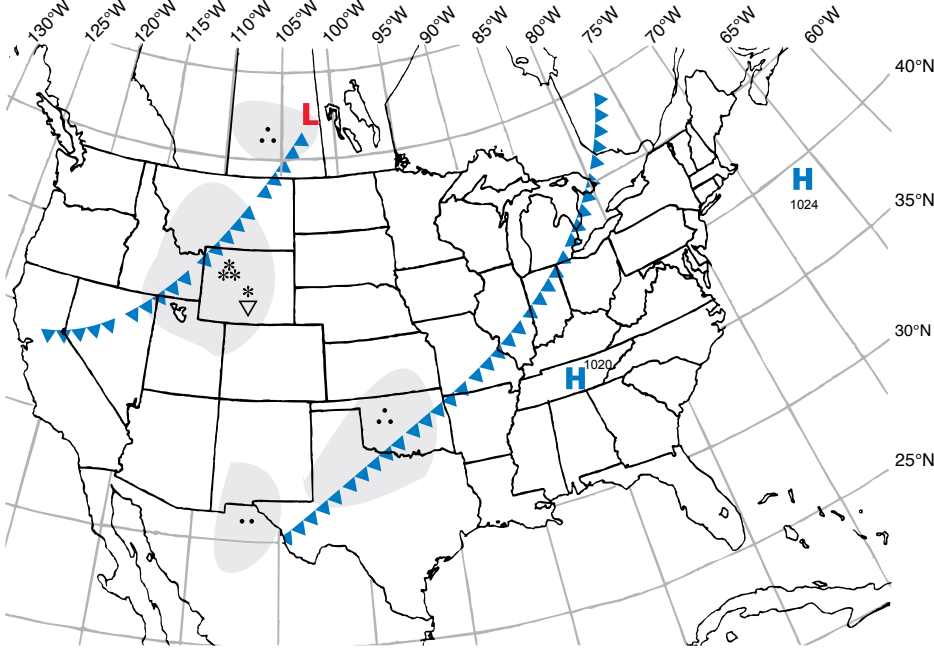
Tomorrow: Sunny. Highs in the lower 70s°F (22°C).

Tomorrow Night: Mostly clear. Low in the mid 50s°F (12°C).

Thursday: Mostly cloudy. Highs in the mid 60s°F (18°C).

Friday: Mostly cloudy. Highs in the lower 60s°F (16°C).

Situation for Noon Eastern Daylight Time, Tuesday, October 14, 2008



Weather Systems	Weather Fronts	Precipitation Symbols		Other Symbols
		Snow	Rain	
H High Pressure	- - - Trough	* (snowflake)	∇ (inverted triangle)	☁ Fog
L Low Pressure	—••• Warm Front	• (dot)	• (dot)	⚡ Thunderstorm
§ Hurricane	—▲▲ Cold Front	•• (two dots)	•• (two dots)	∞ Haze
	—▲ Stationary Front	*** (three asterisks)	••• (three dots)	

Compiled by MIT Meteorology Staff and The Tech

Obama Lays Out Costly Plans To Help Many With Fiscal Ills

By Jackie Calmes and Jeff Zeleny
THE NEW YORK TIMES

TOLEDO, OHIO

Sen. Barack Obama proposed new steps on Monday to address the economic crisis, calling for temporary but costly new programs to help employers, automakers, homeowners, the unemployed, and state and local governments.

In an address here, Obama, the Democratic presidential nominee, proposed giving employers a \$3,000 tax credit for each new hire to encourage job creation. He said he would seek to allow Americans of all ages to borrow from retirement savings without a tax penalty; to eliminate income taxes on unemployment benefits; and to double, to \$50 billion, the government's loan guarantees for automakers.

Obama also called on the Treasury and the Federal Reserve to create a mechanism to lend money to cities and states with fiscal problems, and to expand the government guarantees for financial institutions to encourage a return to more normal lending. He also proposed a 90-day moratorium

on most home foreclosures; it would require financial institutions that take government help to agree not to act against homeowners who are trying to make payments, even if not the full amounts.

"We need to give people the breathing room they need to get back on their feet," Obama told a crowd of more than 3,000 people in an afternoon speech at the SeaGate Convention Centre in downtown Toledo.

"I won't pretend this will be easy," he said at another point. "George Bush has dug a deep hole for us. It's going to take a while for us to dig our way out. We're going to have to set priorities as never before."

The package of new proposals was the most detailed and ambitious offered by Obama since the financial crisis became acute last month, clouding the economic outlook and transforming the presidential campaign. Obama's Republican rival, Sen. John McCain, will make new proposals for the economy on Tuesday, advisers said. They did not provide any details.

Late Sunday, after McCain and his team looked at a variety of policy options over the weekend, a campaign

spokesman said McCain, who has been losing ground to Obama in the polls, would have no new proposals unless events warranted. McCain has been emphasizing his plan to help people with financial difficulties get more affordable mortgages, with taxpayers picking up the tab.

This struggling manufacturing city is representative of both the economic crisis and the political battle for industrial-belt swing states that could determine the winner of the election. Obama is spending three days in northwestern Ohio, just south of the auto-making capital, Detroit, mostly sequestered with advisers to prepare for the third and final presidential debate on Wednesday at Hofstra University in Hempstead, N.Y.

Obama's advisers emphasized that many of the new steps he called for could be taken quickly by the Democratic-controlled Congress in a lame-duck session this year, instead of waiting until after the new president is sworn into office late in January. Several steps could be taken by the Treasury and Federal Reserve using their powers under current law, the advisers said.

Fires in Southern California Leave Two People Dead

By Randal C. Archibold
THE NEW YORK TIMES

LOS ANGELES

Fierce wildfires erupted in Southern California on Monday, leaving two people dead and heralding the start of the most intense period of the fire season here.

The most severe fires, fanned by stiff, dry Santa Ana winds typical of the fall, were burning several thousand acres at the rim of the San Fernando Valley. A homeless man and his dog died when fire engulfed the wood-and-cardboard shack where they lived along a freeway embankment, and another person died in a collision on a freeway on-ramp attributed at least in part to thick smoke shrouding the area.

With strong winds expected into Tuesday, an army of firefighters mounted an all-out air and land assault as the flames and smoke chased residents from their homes, threatened neighborhoods, closed schools and parts of two major freeways, and led Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger to declare a state of emergency in Los Angeles and Ventura counties.

"It was really quick," said Ed-

die Chicasi, 23, who evacuated to a shelter in the Chatsworth neighborhood as flames threatened his home near Porter Ranch. "As we were coming down our little road, bushes and trees on the side were catching on fire."

Smaller fires also broke out in San Diego and Orange counties, while in Northern California firefighters were bringing under control a stubborn blaze on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay, home to a historic immigration station and other buildings. Only an abandoned water tank was destroyed there.

The cause of most of the blazes was not known, though at least one of the major fires here was deemed of suspicious origin.

The outbreak of fires came a week shy of the one-year anniversary of a series of blazes in Southern California that destroyed more than 2,200 homes, killed 10 people, burned more than half a million acres from the Mexican border to Santa Barbara County and resulted in the largest evacuation in state history.

Every fall, until the first rains in November or December, firefighters

and homeowners brace for trouble from the Santa Anas, which blow hot, dry wind from the east that can turn minor fires into raging storms of flame.

"We always think of fires moving as a wave, but fires move under the Santa Ana winds by leap frog," said Scott Stephens, the co-director of the Center for Fire Research & Outreach at the University of California, Berkeley. "There are hundreds of waves, and as the embers hop in front, the fire could be starting a mile or two behind. That's why it can jump an eight-lane highway."

Such was the case Monday, when flames leaped two different major freeways.

Firefighters had made progress Sunday in beating down a fire in the northeast San Fernando Valley that began near Marek canyon until the strong winds came Monday.

It was in this fire that the homeless man, whose identity was not known, died. The fire scorched more than 5,000 acres, burned several mobile homes and led to the evacuation of 1,200 people near the Lake View Terrace district.

Struggling for Religious Identity in A More Modern, Secular Turkey

By Sabrina Tavernise
THE NEW YORK TIMES

ISTANBUL, TURKEY

High school hurt for Havva Yilmaz. She tried out several selves. She ran away. Nothing felt right.

"There was no sincerity," she said. "It was shallow."

So at 16, she did something none of her friends had done: She put on an Islamic head scarf.

In most Muslim countries, that would be a nonevent. In Turkey, it was a rebellion. Turkey has built its modern identity on secularism. Women on billboards do not wear scarves. They are banned in schools and universities. So Yilmaz had to drop out of school. Her parents were angry. Her classmates stopped calling her.

Like many young people at a time of religious revival across the Muslim world, Yilmaz is more observant than her parents. Her mother wears a scarf, but cannot read the Quran in Arabic. They do not pray five times a day. The habits were typical for their generation — Turks whose families moved from the countryside during industri-

alization.

"Before I decided to cover, I knew who I was not," Yilmaz said, sitting in a leafy Ottoman-era courtyard. "After I covered, I finally knew who I was."

While her decision was in some ways a recognizable act of youthful rebellion, in Turkey her personal choices are part of a paradox at the heart of the country's modern identity.

Turkey is run by a party of observant Muslims, but its reigning ideology and law is strictly secular, dating from the authoritarian rule in the 1920s of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, a former army general who pushed Turkey toward the West and cut its roots with the Ottoman East. For some young people today, freedom means the right to practice Islam, and self-expression means covering their hair.

They are redrawing lines between freedom and devotion, modernization and tradition and blurring some prevailing distinctions between East and West.

Yilmaz's embrace of her religious identity has thrust her into politics. She campaigned to allow women to

wear scarves on college campuses, a movement that prompted emotional, often agonized, debates across Turkey about where Islam fit into an open society. That question has paralyzed politics twice in the past year and a half, and has drawn hundreds of thousands into the streets to protest what they said was a growing religiosity in society and in government — though just how observant Turks are remains in dispute.

By dropping out of the education system, she found her way into Turkey's growing, lively culture of young activists.

In the middle of January, the head scarf became the focus of a heated national outpouring, and Yilmaz one of its most eloquent defenders.

The government of Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan pledged to pass a law letting women who wear them into college. Staunchly secular Turks opposed broader freedoms for Islam, in part because they did not trust Erdogan, a popular politician who began his career championing a greater role for Islam in politics and who has since moderated his stance.

E.U. Temporarily Suspends Travel Ban for Belarussian Leader

By Stephen Castle and Michael Schwartz
THE NEW YORK TIMES

BRUSSELS, BELGIUM

Belarus, which is often described as the last dictatorship in Europe, emerged from the diplomatic deep freeze Monday when the European Union temporarily lifted a travel ban on the country's president, Aleksandr G. Lukashenko.

With ties between the European Union and Russia severely strained over the recent conflict in Georgia, European foreign ministers decided to relax travel restrictions on the Belarussian government in the hope of luring the country away from Moscow's sphere of influence.

Officially, the move Monday was in response to the recent release of political prisoners by the Belarussian government. But diplomats in Brussels said they thought that the brief war between Georgia and Russia in August might have prompted alarm among Russia's other neighbors, including Belarus, about their own independence.

Some European governments, however, are skeptical that such fears can be exploited diplomatically, and they doubt that overtures will have a significant effect on the Belarussian government. That caution was reflected in the temporary nature of the concession on the travel ban; it lapses automatically in six months unless there is unanimous support from European Union members to continue it.

For U.S. Astronauts, A Russian Second Home

By John Schwartz

THE NEW YORK TIMES

STAR CITY, RUSSIA

Garrett Reisman was on his way to this formerly secret military base for several weeks of training, making his way through Kennedy Airport, when his cell phone rang. It was his boss, Steven W. Lindsey, the head of NASA's astronaut office.

"Come back to Houston. They've canceled your training — they're playing hardball," Reisman recalled his boss saying. He was caught in a momentarily important dispute between NASA and the Russian space agency, Roscosmos.

Ultimately, Reisman's aborted trip was just a bump in the road on the way to space; he spent three months aboard the International Space Station earlier this year, performed a spacewalk and even traded jokes over a video link with Stephen Colbert.

Everyone who works with the Russian space program has similar stories to tell of implacable bureaucrats, byzantine rules and decisions that seem capricious at best.

And many of those stories are played out here in Star City, where cosmonauts and, now, astronauts from all over the world train to fly on Russian Soyuz spacecraft to go to the \$100 billion International Space Station.

Star City has become an important second home for Americans working with their Russian counterparts, and it is about to become more important still. During the five-year gap after NASA shuts down the space shuttle program in 2010 and the next generation of spacecraft makes its debut by 2015, Russia will have the only ride for humans to the station.

For Culturati in Naples, the City's Notoriety Is Outshining Its Beauty

By Michael Kimmelman

THE NEW YORK TIMES

NAPLES, ITALY

The posters on Claudio Velardi's office walls mix alluring Neapolitan sites with phrases like "Monnezza a chi?" (Who are you calling trash?) Velardi, a public relations whiz recruited from Rome, runs the regional tourism office here. His advertising campaign to counter images that have plagued Naples since last year — the endless news photographs of rotting garbage in the streets — clearly hasn't done much, not yet, anyway, to turn around the city's fortunes. Tourists still stay away in droves, notwithstanding that for months the center of town has been immaculate.

Culture was supposed to be Naples' salvation, as so often is the hope in former industrial centers. The steelworks that drove much of the local economy had mostly closed by the end of the 1970s. The earthquake in 1980 compounded the misery. Then things looked up, for a while.

"We had a dream," said Nicola Spinoza, who is in charge of Naples' state museums. He shook his head, remembering the promise squandered by the time Antonio Bassolino, an ex-Communist who became mayor in 1993, had left office and moved on to be governor of the region.

Israel's Leading Parties Sign Coalition Pact

By Ethan Bronner

THE NEW YORK TIMES

JERUSALEM

The main partners in Israel's departing government, the Kadima Party of Foreign Minister Tzipi Livni and the Labor Party of Defense Minister Ehud Barak, signed a draft coalition agreement on Monday, moving Livni an important step closer to forming a new government, representatives of the parties said.

Assuming that Barak and Livni sign off on the entire agreement — which they have not yet done — her principal remaining task will be to bring on board the ultra-Orthodox party Shas to reach a majority in Parliament.

The most significant part of the draft accord between Kadima and Labor grants Barak official status as the Cabinet's second in command, especially regarding Israel's negotiations with the Palestinians and Syria.

"No issue will be decided in the Cabinet without the coordination and agreement of Barak," one of his associates said, speaking on condition of anonymity because he is not his spokesman. "It amounts to almost, but not quite, a veto power."

Barak entered the coalition talks with hopes of being appointed to lead the negotiations with Syria, but Livni refused. Still, it is clear that if this deal sticks, whoever becomes foreign minister will have substantially less power in foreign affairs than Barak. It remains unclear, however, how Livni and Barak will divide their responsibilities for the negotiations.

OPINION



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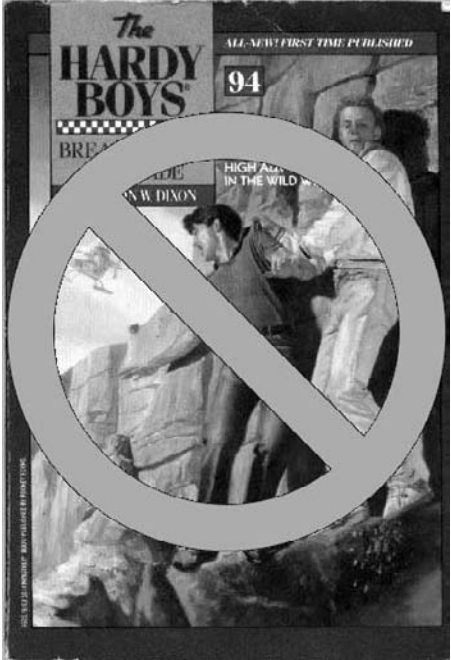
CAMPUS LIFE

IHTFO(utfit)

Feet First (OMG, Shoes!)

By Brandon Russell

Welcome back friends! Today we're talking about my all-time favorite fashion subject, shoes. Why am I so excited to be talking about shoes? For one thing, they're the source of the majority of the blunders I see on campus every day.



Probably more importantly, women (and gay men) notice shoes. Women notice shoes like we notice cleavage; they're just more subtle about it. Thankfully, shoes are easy to handle, and unlike the administration's policy on hacking, there's a clear list of dos and don'ts. Let's start with the latter.

The following are always the wrong answer:

Flip-flops are made for the beach and the shower, period. I don't care if they're Rainbows or Kmart's, they just look silly being

worn in the city. And don't even try to give me that "they're so comfortable" line. It's often cold and always wet in Cambridge and Boston, and nobody like having cold, wet feet. Leave the flip-flops when you leave the communal bathroom.

Athletic shoes are any shoes that: (a) are mostly white, (b) have New Balance written on the side, or (c) are 39 different colors. Athletic shoes do a great job of cushioning and supporting your feet, and they're essential for playing sports or working out. But that's all they're essential for. Worn with jeans or (God-forbid) slacks, they make you look like an extra in a Hardy Boys movie. Fail.

"Tech" sandals are those clunky, 8-strap, extruded composite polymer monstrosities that make materials scientists squeal with delight. Great for a UROP project or the cover of *Popular Science*, but not for your feet. Tech is something you read, not something you wear.

Now that I've vetoed every pair of shoes many of you out there own, what should you be wearing? It's simple.

The *Oxford shoe* or *blucher* is the classic "dress" shoe. It's a plain leather lace-up and is as essential to your wardrobe as an eraser is to your Course 18 pssets. Get a pair in black and a pair in brown, and they'll go with everything you own.

The *wingtip* or *brogue* is similar to the oxford, but the toe of the shoe has small holes / dimpling / embellishment on the leather. There's a nifty story behind each name for this shoe, but these are beyond the scope of this article (e-mail me if you're curious). These are most often seen in brown and are a little less dressy than oxfords, but they still look great with jeans, khakis, or corduroys.

A *loafer* is basically any leather shoe without laces. These come in every style (monkstrap, penny, tassel, etc.) and color (black, brown, cordovan, aubergine, etc.) known to man, and I'm not picky about the particulars. Just find a couple of pairs that you

like, and wear them with jeans, casual slacks, or shorts (no socks, please!).

A *Chelsea boot* is an ankle-height boot that has an elastic panel or a zipper (technically it's a Beatle boot if it has a zipper, but that's splitting hairs) on the side instead of laces. They're named after the Chelsea District in Manhattan, a place where almost everyone is gay and almost everyone is obsessed with shoes. These are less common than the others, but are relatively easy to find and will really stand out. In black they make an eye-catching alternative to an Oxford with a suit or dress slacks, and in brown they look fantastic with jeans, khakis, or cords.

Finally, a simple *sneaker* can add a hip, casual flair to slacks or even a suit. To be clear, this is not the athletic shoe I talked about above. This is a plain canvas or leather lace-up in black, brown, or navy. Think Converse All-Stars or Adidas Sambas, and ditch the white laces for something more subtle (read: black).

What brands should you buy? It's largely up to you and your funding source. If money is no object, Gucci makes the best shoes around. If you'd like to eat this month, check out Aldo (they've got a great store at the Cambridge-side Galleria), Steve Madden, Rocket Dog, and Kenneth Cole for great shoes in the \$100-\$200 range. If you're on a tight budget, French Shriner (<\$40 at Payless ShoeSource) makes a good shoe in each category I covered.

Keep in mind that with shoes, you really do get what you pay for. MIT is a big campus and Boston is a walking city, so it's helpful to think of good shoes as an investment.

Finally, realize that this list is far from complete. These are just the basics that every man should own regardless of his wardrobe. If you found this article interesting or you already own all these, you're probably a closet shoe-whore. Embrace your addiction and have fun with it! Newbury Street is your oyster.

That's all for now, guys. If you're intimidated, clip this article out and take it with you to the Galleria or Copley Place — the sales people there will be happy to help. I'll be here when you get back, and we'll talk about pants then.



Fashion Debate: Point Toe vs. Square Toe

Broadly speaking, all the leather shoes you find are going to come in one of two styles. Point toe shoes gently curve into a rounded point, while square toe shoes stop more abruptly to form a flat edge.

Which one should you get? GQ will tell you that point toe is the only thing you should buy, but I think that's too hasty. For me, it comes down to shoe size.

If you've got a small foot (<9 US), a square toe brings attention to your shoes and adds more contrast to your pants. If you've got a normal sized foot, stick with point toes so that you don't look like a yeti.



Talk Nerdy To Me

The Odds Are Good, But the Goods Are Odd

By Christine Yu
STAFF COLUMNIST

I fuck the wrong guys. The common saying on campus is, "the odds are good, but the goods are odd;" and well, that has become the mantra of my life.

So, what's a girl to do? Ambitious girl that I am, I decided to replace men with a good vibrator and a nice stuffed animal. See, I have this problem: I'm a cuddler. Sometimes, I think I have sex for the sole sake of post-coital cuddling bliss.

It turns out a stuffed animal is much easier to purchase than a vibrator, and I'm a picky cuddler! I never realized just how difficult finding a vibrator is. I mean, it's a piece of plastic that

vibrates. How hard can it be?

Unfortunately, like all technologies, there are many more facets that one would never think of. Even though most students here love talking about the latest technology, this doesn't apply to sex toys. So, I wasn't even sure where to begin with this. I thought, maybe, I would buy a few and review them. Then, I noticed my online shopping tab was already at \$200, and I thought, I might as well buy another Hermes scarf. I could get off just looking at them much quicker than a sex toy.

While I contemplate purchasing another Hermes scarf, here's a list of vibrators I won't be purchasing:

Hello Kitty Vibrator: This is a "massager"

that looks like a vibrator with Hello Kitty as its penis head. Actually, upon further research, this has been retired and replaced with just a vibrating Hello Kitty figurine. Although it's "marketed" as a shoulder massager, it's on a bunch of "adult" websites. The proportions seem incorrect for shoulder massaging purposes ...

Now, don't get me wrong — I love Hello Kitty, but this is a new level. Actually, I wear Hello Kitty pajamas when I'm in no mood for sex. My best friend made fun of them when I stayed over in his room, and I remarked, "well, we're not having sex — these are going to make sure of it!" See, these pajamas serve as the best cockblock — actually, Hello Kitty, in general does. Guys just aren't turned on by it, as most of them associate it with younger sisters. One guy asked me to get rid of my Hello Kitty alarm clock, since his sister had the same one.

I Rub My Duckie: This is a series of clitoral vibrators, which look just like rubber duckies. First of all, I had a deprived childhood with no rubber duckies, but I'm now not sure that I can look at them the same way. Come to think of it, one of my "ex's" bought me a rubber ducky when I told him of my deprived childhood, and I'm now curious if it's a vibrator ... (Too bad I threw it out.) In addition to ducks, this company makes "cute" vibrating fish, penguins, and even worms. Maybe these work, but do you really want a vibrator disguised as a childhood toy?

Lipstick Vibrator: This is a discrete vibrator that's the exact same size as a tube of lipstick.

I have this Marc Jacobs pen that looks like a tube of lipstick, and I'm terribly worried that I will mistake this vibrator for my pen. Then when I try to uncup it, I will set off the vibration, and people will realize that it is not a pen.

I'm wondering why someone would need to be this discreet. Are they worried their friends will see their vibrator? If their friends are anything like mine, they will try to see the shade of lipstick, and thus reveal it's plastic, which will lead to further questions. Even though I don't think size actually matters, a 2-inch vibrator is a bit disheartening.

Nail Polish Vibrator: Uncap the lid, and there lies a vibrator. I am a nail polish fanatic: in the past few months, I've spent over two hundred dollars on CHANEL polishes, so I may be biased when I say this looks nothing like a bottle of nail polish. First of all, its dimensions are way too big to pass for a bottle. Then, there's no label on it. All of my lacquers, even the ones from drugstores, have some sort of label on the front. (I'm not sure what it is with these companies and beauty products ...) Once again, I think I can get off quicker buying some more CHANEL polish.

Vibrating Phone: This is just like it sounds: a vibrating cell phone. People always joke about their phones doubling as vibrators, and well I guess a company decided to bank on this. I suppose it's better than answering some booty calls ...

For my last complaint, the ever talked about "rabbit" vibrator has a smiley face imprinted on the phallic head. I'm sorry, but that's incredibly creepy.

So, in conclusion, Marc Jacobs really ought to make a vibrator. I mean, he makes condoms. There are designer condoms and pens, but no vibrators? It would make a shopaholic's life a lot easier if a designer would just throw a girl a bone. Plus, the safest sex is the sex you have with yourself, so long as you clean your toys and don't share.

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Underground Inquiry

Queen, Live at Bedlam

By Danbee Kim
STAFF COLUMNIST

In the 14th century, a London priory of the Order of the Star of Bethlehem was turned into a hospital and began admitting patients. Over the next century, Bethlem Royal Hospital of London became a dedicated psychiatric ward infamous for the cacophony of voices, cries, and screams that echoed from those within.

The 20–30 lunatics that at any given time resided within Bethlem’s walls ranged from quietly insane to violent and dangerous. In the 18th century, the hospital charged only a penny admission to peer at the lunatics, poke them with sticks, and generally torture them and laugh at their antics. As one of Europe’s first and most notorious psychiatric hospitals, Bethlem gave rise to the word “bedlam,” in addition to a number of fascinating stories.

Several interesting historical figures of note have spent some time in Bethlem, including the Victorian-era English artist Richard Dadd. Born to a chemist in the late summer of 1817, Dadd’s artistic aptitude got him to the Royal Academy of Arts by the time he was 20 years old. Over the course of his studies,

Dadd met and befriended Sir Thomas Phillips, the former mayor of Newport, who in 1842 asked Dadd to accompany Phillips as a draftsman on an expedition through Europe to Egypt. Towards the end of the trip, Dadd went through a dramatic personality change, claiming to be possessed by the Egyptian God Osiris.

When he returned home in the spring of 1843, he was taken in by his family to recuperate from what was then diagnosed as sunstroke. Growing increasingly delusional and violent, a few months later he became convinced that his father was the devil in disguise and murdered him with a knife. Dadd fled for France, but was apprehended and brought back to England when he tried to kill a fellow traveler with a razor. When Dadd confessed to the murder of his father, he was placed in the criminal department of Bethlem.

While at Bethlem, Dadd was allowed to continue to paint, and it was here that he created some of his greatest masterpieces. Most notable among the works completed within the walls of the asylum is a work titled “The Fairy Feller’s Master-Stroke.” It was commissioned by the head steward of Bethlem, George Hayden, who had a fondness for Dadd’s depictions of fairies and other supernatural subjects in enigmatic genre scenes.

Dadd had always had an obsession with minuscule details in his painting, and while at Bethlem, this obsession intensified. In this relatively small painting, measuring 54 centimeters by 39.5 centimeters, Dadd’s nearly microscopic attention to detail led to a layering technique that rendered his painting almost three-dimensional.

Even after painting using a magnifying glass for nine years, Dadd considered it unfin-

ished. In order to complement the painting and give it context, Dadd also wrote a poem titled “Elimination of a Picture and its Subject — Called the Feller’s Master Stroke.” In it, Dadd gives the name and purpose of every character that appears in the painting.

Decades later, the war poet Siegfried Sassoon donated both painting and poem to the Tate Britain collection, in memory of his fellow officer and close friend Julian Dadd, a great-nephew of Richard Dadd who died in World War I. It was here, in one of the four galleries of the U.K.’s national museum of British and modern art, that Freddie Mercury, lead vocalist of the English rock band Queen, saw the painting. From that inspiration came the song “The Fairy Feller’s Master Stroke,” found on the album Queen II. The lyrics were inspired by the complementary poem, and detail many of the paintings tiny figures.

So the next time you have some time, pull up an image of the painting, start the music, and watch for your favorite superstars of medieval English folklore — a product of insanity, all to the sound of rock and roll.

This episode brought to you by cacophony.

Dadd’s nearly microscopic attention to detail led to a layering technique that rendered his painting almost three dimensional.

Ramblings from Hell

I Have Senioritis

By S. Campbell Proehl
STAFF COLUMNIST

I have really bad senioritis. Seriously, someone should take me to the hospital. Wikipedia lists symptoms such as increased drug use, feelings of entitlement, and changes in sleep patterns. I have none of these. But I know I have senioritis, though, because lately, I’ve been feeling like a ripe tomato. I feel as though I’m about to burst. I have a tremendous amount of energy and fervor — just not for homework.

My senioritis is so bad that I would actually rather exercise than do problem sets. So when I had the opportunity to go to New Hampshire this past weekend to hike in the woods and then camp in an isolated cabin for the night, I was elated. After purchasing a loaf of bread, two packs of cheese,

two gallons of water, and some peanut butter, my friends and I were off to the swing state in search of nature. Newly twenty-one, I started my hike by legally drinking a beer to celebrate my weekend of procrastination.

I never used to procrastinate. I’m a premed and premeds don’t do that. Oftentimes, we forget that there are other things that are just as important as volunteering and getting A’s. And we stress out.

Whenever I start freaking out because I have too many tests or I’m afraid I might do poorly in a class, my mother is quick to remind me that MIT is not a microcosm of the real world. Once, during freshman year, when I was being dramatic and wallowing in the fact that MIT made me want to kill myself, my mom sent me a copy of the *New York Times*

Magazine Katrina edition with a post-it on the front that said “Sarah — Put your life in perspective. — Mom.”

I spent the car ride to New Hampshire trying to put my life in perspective. I wrote some poetry for my poetry class (the leaves were so inspiring!). As we drove past broken down houses, and beautiful crimson and gold trees and apple pie stands, I realized that no matter how much I complain about MIT, it will only be four years of my life. I still have approximately eighty other years of mild happiness if all goes well. This made me feel really great about the day. And then we hiked up to the tallest waterfall in New Hampshire, and it felt so visceral and wonderful to have my feet in the mud and to be looking at real trees and the sun, instead of fluorescent lights in the lab.

I had forgotten how beautiful autumn is. I spend so much time engulfed in my homework at this school that I forget there are four seasons. I think of the year in three seasons: fall semester, spring semester, and summer. Because I live in a cement and titanium jun-

gle, I forget that the leaves change in October and that the crocuses will come back in April.

I was starting to feel so good that not even the McCain-Palin signs bothered me anymore.

We finished our hike and arrived at the MIT Outdoors Club’s cabin, which was located a 15 minute hike away through the woods. I appointed myself to the role of fire tender, hoping that pushing around a few red hot logs would make me feel like I could take on this school for my last year.

Unfortunately, we started to make s’mores. I haven’t eaten s’mores in a while, and I realized that they are one of those foods that give me such satisfaction that all I can imagine doing for the rest of my life is toasting marshmallows and smushing them between graham crackers. There is a primal pleasure in sitting around a fire and cooking food that makes you feel good. Psets don’t do that.

I’ve decided that campfires are bad for putting my life in perspective.

I had forgotten how beautiful autumn is. I spend so much time engulfed in my homework at this school that I forget there are four seasons.

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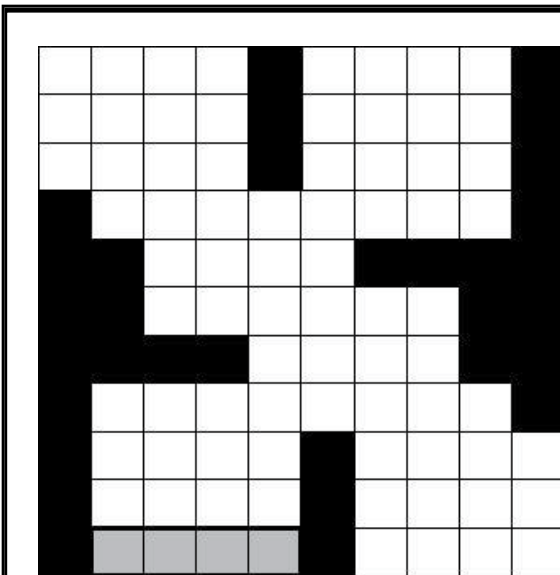
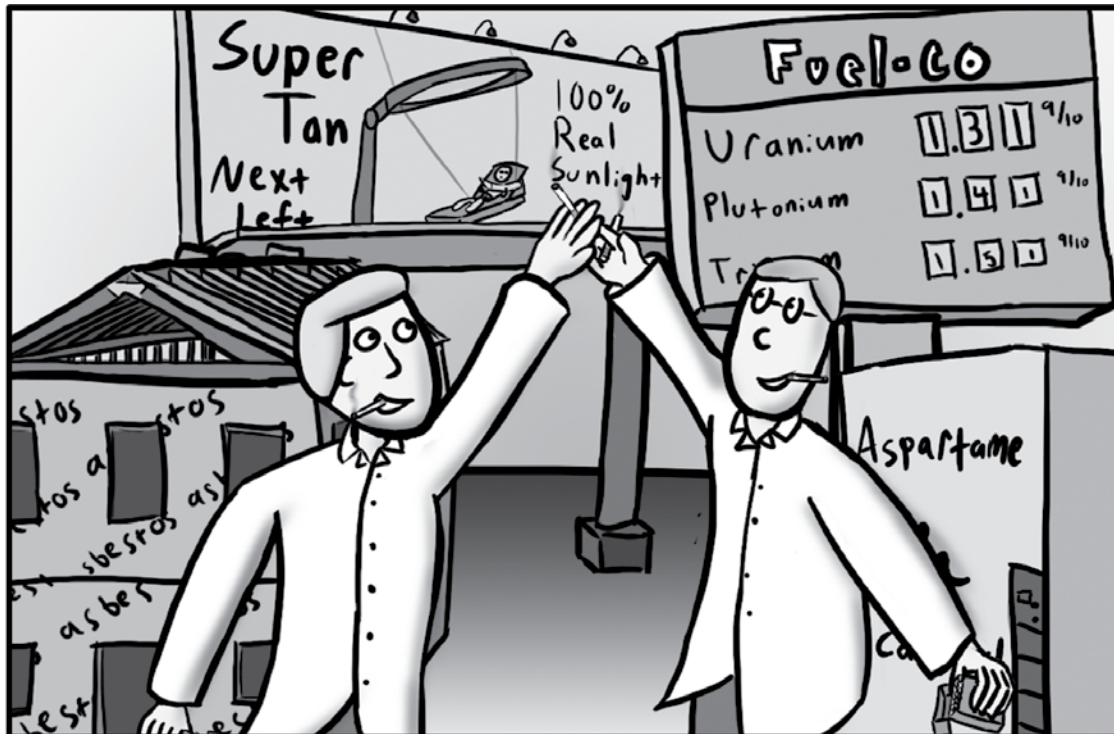
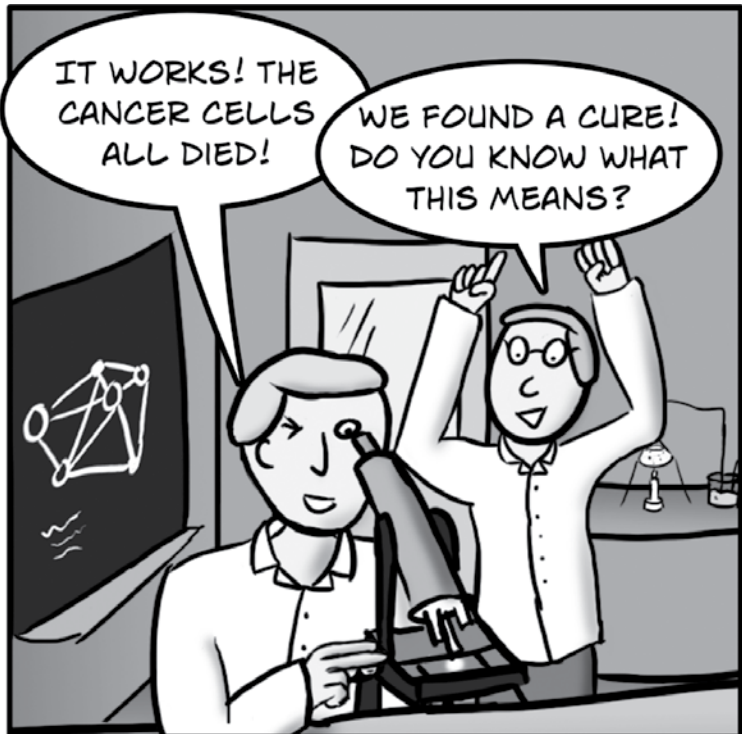
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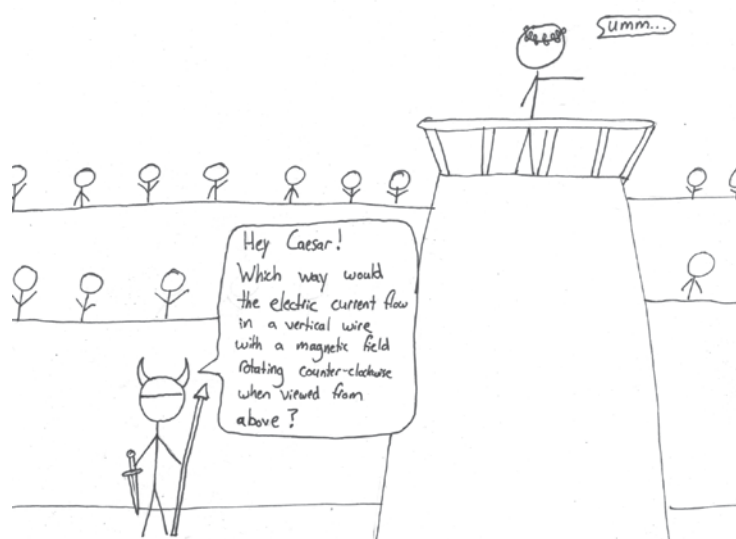


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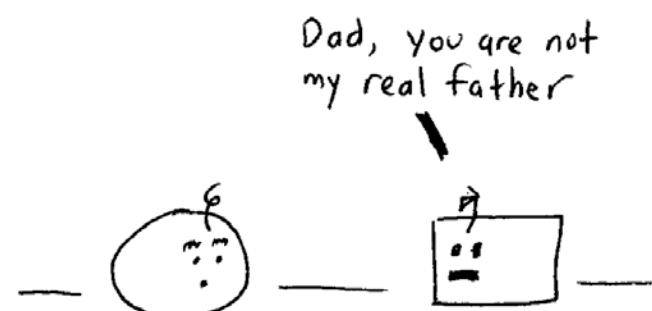
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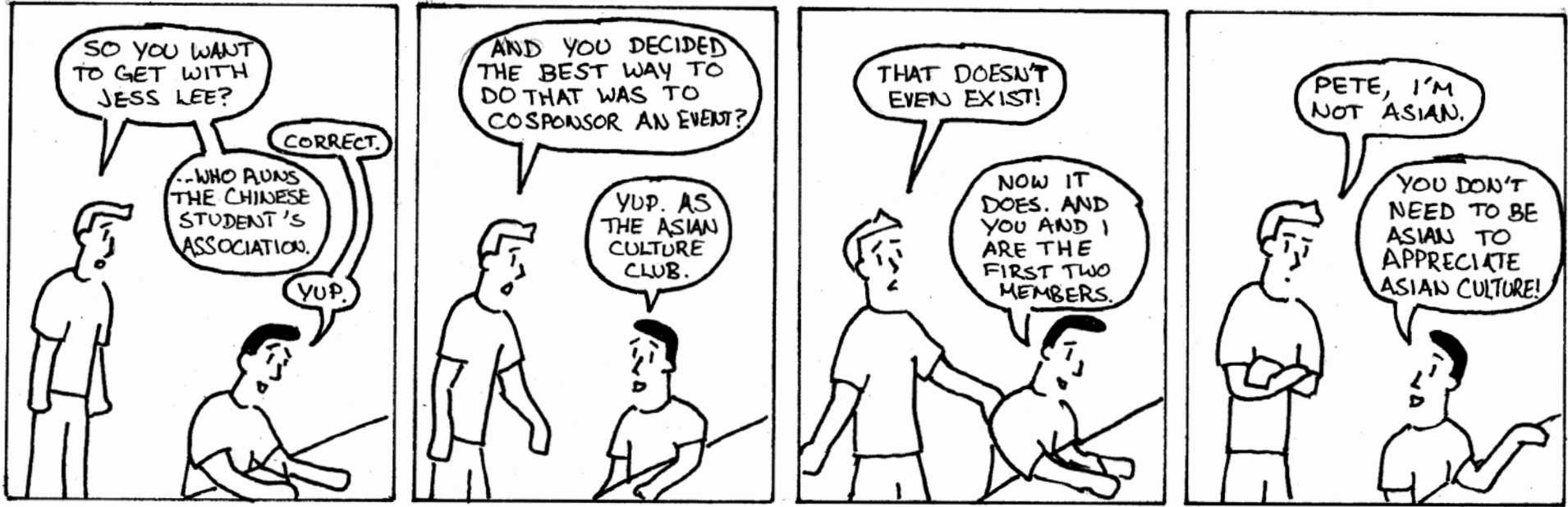
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Theory of Pete

by Cai GoGwilt



Crossword Puzzle

Solution, page 15

ACROSS

- 1 Leading
- 6 Earring site
- 10 Yorkshire guy
- 14 Hold contents
- 15 Sitting on
- 16 Waikiki's island
- 17 Surrender
- 20 Pouch
- 21 Listens to again
- 22 "Hawaii" writer
- 27 Twin Cities suburb
- 28 Anticipates with terror
- 29 Deuterium discoverer
- 32 Last of cash?
- 33 Mountain lake
- 34 Vile smiles
- 36 I surrender!
- 41 Kin by marriage
- 42 "Hud" co-star
- 44 Exist
- 47 Fraternity frock
- 48 Areca nuts
- 50 __ nova
- 52 Complained peevishly
- 54 Features
- 57 Lofting tennis shot

- 58 Surrender
- 64 Emerald Isle
- 65 Abel's sibling
- 66 Half of the U.A.R.
- 67 Prom partner
- 68 Exaggerated publicity
- 69 Rundown

DOWN

- 1 Take steps
- 2 Expression of derision
- 3 Be off
- 4 In the past
- 5 Used a divining rod
- 6 Biker Armstrong
- 7 Great Giant
- 8 Physicist Niels
- 9 Fencing foil
- 10 Talked to pigeons
- 11 Hilo's island
- 12 "A Night to Remember" star
- 13 Rotating neutron star
- 18 Holm and Hunter
- 19 "__ Coming to Take Me Away, Ha, Haaa!"
- 22 Denver summer hrs.
- 23 "Dies __"

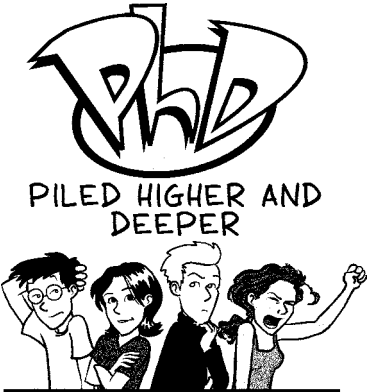
- 24 Eur. particle accelerator location
- 25 Vietnam capital
- 26 Flee
- 30 Fam. members
- 31 Pamphlet ending?
- 34 Uneven do
- 35 A votre __!
- 37 Pull up fasteners
- 38 Day-__ paint
- 39 Forest denizens
- 40 Big name in locks
- 43 Dr. Tim's hallucinogen
- 44 Humbled
- 45 Speakers' platforms
- 46 __ de corps
- 48 Coll. hotshot
- 49 Represent in relief
- 51 Rouen's river
- 53 Coeur d'__, ID
- 55 Part of M.I.T.
- 56 Freeze, Fido!
- 59 Cool or groovy
- 60 Potash
- 61 Miner matter
- 62 Disencumber
- 63 Pronounce

1	2	3	4	5		6	7	8	9		10	11	12	13
14						15					16			
17					18					19				
				20				21						
22	23	24	25				26			27				
28							29	30	31			32		
33						34					35			
	36				37	38						39	40	
				41							42			43
44	45	46		47					48	49				
50			51				52	53						
54					55	56		57						
58							59				60	61	62	63
64					65					66				
67					68					69				

Doonesbury
BY GARRY TRUDEAU

HPV FACTS: #4

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WITH IT IN THEIR LIFETIME



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- Shrink font size to limits of human perception**
If a minimum font size is imposed, use a font that is 0.2pt smaller. They won't notice, will they?
- Take out excessive details of your methodology**
Let's face it, nobody really cares (and if they do, why help your competition?)
- Border size Rule-of-thumb:**
If there is paper exposed, it can be filled (Nature, and other journals, abhors a vacuous submission). If limit exists, apply 0.2pt rule.
- Use Max. Abbrev. in Ref. Sec.**
Spelling out the journal names will only make it easy for people to look up your competitors' papers.
- Rewrite entire paper to make it more concise and easier to understand**
Yeah right. Prodigious verbiage establishes your superior intelligence. Also, who has the time?

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su | do | ku

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Instructions: Fill in the grid so that each column, row, and 3 by 3 grid contains exactly one of each of the digits 1 through 9.
Solution on page 15.

1								2
	4	5			7			
3	8				9		5	
8				3				
	9		8		4		6	
				5				7
	6		2				4	8
			5			2	9	
4								3

Solution, tips, and computer program at <http://www.sudoku.com>

Re: Fall Break
Grad students are reminded they are expected to work through the Fall Semester Break. —the Dept. Head

but i already bought tickets to go home!
THE FIRST YEAR RESPONSE.

great, more time to work.
THE THIRD YEAR RESPONSE.

it's fall already? i thought it was july!
THE FIFTH YEAR RESPONSE.

(cricket sounds)
THE MIKE SLACKENERNY RESPONSE.

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Where Are the Women in MIT's Academic Programs?

Undergraduate Women By Primary Course

Course	Total # Students	Total # Women	% of Women
22	42	11	26.2%
16	191	59	30.9%
6	635	201	31.7%
8	183	59	32.2%
17	14	5	35.7%
2	446	164	36.8%
18	209	79	37.8%
15	174	75	43.1%
F †	1051	489	46.5%
3	94	45	47.9%
14	82	43	52.4%
CMS	13	7	53.9%
U *	26	14	53.9%
10	239	133	55.7%
20	90	52	57.8%
5	70	41	58.6%
11	27	16	59.3%
24	5	3	60.0%
1	114	73	64.0%
4	42	28	66.7%
21	26	18	69.2%
7	196	136	69.4%
9	145	110	75.9%
12	24	19	79.2%

COMPILED FROM MIT REGISTRAR DATA

† Freshmen do not pick a course.
* Undesignated sophomores.

For statistical purposes, every undergraduate has a 'primary major.' 185 students have declared a second major, half of them (94) in the School of Science (courses V, VII, VIII, IX, XII, XVIII). The Registrar's office does not provide a gender-separated list of second majors.

Students in different degree programs with the same starting number, like VII and VII-A, are counted together.

Grad Student Women By Primary Course

Course	Total # Students	Total # Women	% of Women
SDM	135	18	13.3%
8	238	36	15.1%
2	467	78	16.7%
14	197	36	18.4%
MAS	125	25	20.0%
RED	30	6	20.0%
OR	54	11	20.4%
PEP	37	8	21.6%
18	118	26	22.0%
16	243	56	23.1%
6	799	185	23.3%
22	114	30	26.3%
10	260	76	29.2%
15	951	297	31.2%
3	211	67	31.8%
HST †	362	116	32.0%
ESD	178	60	33.7%
CDO	23	8	34.8%
1	187	69	36.9%
9	102	39	38.2%
5	227	87	38.3%
17	69	27	39.1%
CMS	37	16	43.2%
CSB	31	14	45.2%
20	115	52	45.2%
24	71	33	46.5%
12	166	81	48.8%
4	220	110	50.0%
11	209	109	52.2%
STS	29	16	55.2%
7	220	157	71.4%
21	9	7	77.8%

COMPILED FROM MIT REGISTRAR DATA

† Some HST students may receive degrees only from Harvard, not from MIT.

Students in different degree programs with the same starting number, like VII and VII-A, are counted together.

Gender, from Page 1

about the number of women electing each second major, or the total number of women electing a second major. The tables on page 11 reflect only the "primary major" for undergraduates.

For the purposes of readability, these tables lump together all students enrolled in related courses — for instance, the separate undergraduate programs VI-I, VI-II, and VI-III are listed together. This lumping may obscure trends within the department. For instance, Course VI undergraduates are, overall, 31.65 percent female. But 35.3 percent of VI-I (electrical engineering) students are female; 29.2 percent of VI-II (electrical engineering and computer science) students are female; and 23.3 percent of VI-III (computer science) students are female.

Similarly, Course XII graduate students are, overall, 48.8 percent fe-

male. But this number conceals two programs with less equally balanced compositions. The XII program (graduate degree in Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Sciences) is 39.4 percent female. The XII-W program (EAPS at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute) is 61 percent female.

The tables at left are shaded to indicate whether a course's female composition is less than 40 percent (cyan), 40–50 percent (light cyan), 50–60 percent (light magenta), or greater than 60 percent (magenta).

The chart for undergraduates has slightly more cyan than magenta because women are the majority in more departments. Of the ten departments with the most students, women are in the majority in four of those departments.

Another way to think about the distribution of courses is in "schools." MIT undergraduate course fall into one of five schools; for instance, course VIII (Physics) is in the School

of Science. Undergraduate women are in the majority in the School of Architecture and Planning, in the School of Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences, and in the School of Science. But undergraduate women are in the minority in the School of Engineering and in the School of Management.

The chart for graduate students is mostly magenta. The composition of many graduate programs is more heavily male — graduate women are in the minority in most MIT departments and in each of the Institute's schools.

At MIT, women comprise 1885 of 4153 undergraduates (45.4 percent) and 1907 of 6146 graduate students (31 percent). MIT has about 50 percent more graduate students than undergraduates, but only about two dozen more graduate student women than undergraduate women.

The reports used to generate these tables are available online at <http://web.mit.edu/registrar/>.

What Do These Course Abbreviations Mean?

Abbrev.	Department or Course Name
1	Civil and Environmental Engineering
2	Mechanical Engineering
3	Materials Science and Engineering
4	Architecture
5	Chemistry
6	Electrical Engineering and Computer Science
7	Biology
8	Physics
9	Brain and Cognitive Sciences
10	Chemical Engineering
11	Urban Studies and Planning
12	Earth, Atmospheric, and Planetary Sciences
14	Economics
15	Management
16	Aeronautics and Astronautics
17	Political Science
18	Mathematics
20	Biological Engineering
21	Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences
22	Nuclear Science and Engineering
24	Linguistics and Philosophy
CDO	Computation for Design and Optimization
CMS	Comparative Media Studies
CSB	Computational and Systems Biology
ESD	Engineering Systems Division
HST	Harvard-MIT Division of Health Sciences and Technology

Abbrev.	Department or Course Name
MAS	Media Arts and Sciences
OR	Operations Research
PEP	Professional Education Programs
RED	Real Estate Development
SDM	System Design and Management
STS	Science, Technology, and Society

SOURCE: MIT LIBRARIES ARCHIVES

What about the missing numbers?

¶ Course XIII, Ocean Engineering, became part of Course II, Mechanical Engineering, effective in 2005.

¶ Course XIX was Metallurgy from 1936. Within a few years, it became part of Course III, and shortly thereafter the number was reused for Meteorology. Course XIX was Meteorology until 1981, when it became Meteorology and Physical Oceanography. In 1983 it became part of Course XII. Colloquially, "Course 19" is sometimes used to mean "applied mechanical engineering."

¶ Course XXIII first offered a PhD in modern languages in 1961, according to *Tech* reporting. Course XXIII became the department of Modern Languages in 1965 and the Department of Foreign Languages and Linguistics in 1969. A 1976 reorganization eliminated Course XXIII.

¶ MIT once had a Course XXV, Interdisciplinary Science; it was active from 1971–1982, according to a list compiled by Everett L. Butcher '77 and available online at http://alumweb.mit.edu/clubs/sandiego/contents_courses.shtml.

Undergraduate and Graduate Women By School

School	Undergraduates			Graduate Students		
	Total # Students	Total # Women	% of Women	Total # Students	Total # Women	% of Women
Architecture and Planning	69	44	63.77%	584	250	42.8%
Engineering	1851	738	39.87%	2807	711	25.3%
Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences	140	76	54.29%	317	135	42.6%
Management	174	75	43.10%	1005	308	30.7%
Science	827	444	53.69%	1071	367	34.3%
Whitaker College (HST)				362	116	32.0%

COMPILED FROM MIT REGISTRAR DATA

In each table, shading indicates whether a course's female composition is less than 40% (cyan), 40–50% (light cyan), 50–60% (light magenta), or greater than 60% (magenta).

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BARRY REMEMBERED GETTING DRUNK AND ACTING REALLY STUPID....

EVENUALLY THE WHOLE EVENING CAME BACK!!...

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WHAT ABOUT...?

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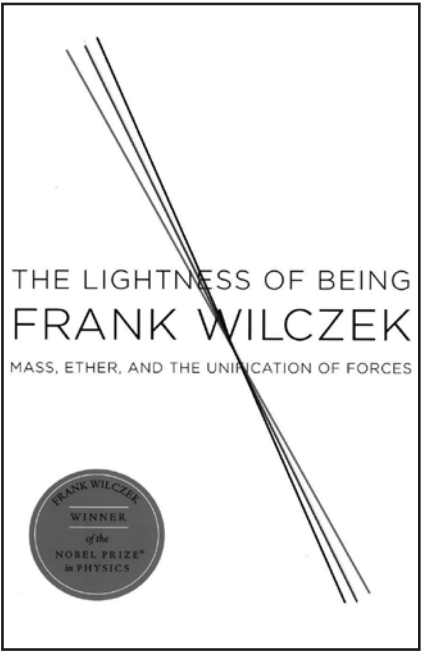
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Frank Wilczek is Herman Feshbach Professor of Physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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DormCon Will Spend Extra Tax Monies to Increase Event Funds

DormCon, from Page 1

the past.
The expanded budget includes more money for dorm events.
A big chunk of DormCon's budget goes toward sponsoring events like the McCormick Fall Formal or the Next House Barbeque. Every semester, DormCon allocates around \$12,000 for event funding. This semester it will offer about \$18,000.
"I'm encouraging dorms to spend that money," Rindone said. Depending on how much money remains unspent, Dormcon might also lift the house tax for the spring semester, Rindone said.

According to Rindone, much of the surplus comes from a change in how dorms fund their residence exploration events. Recently, dorms have chosen to use more of their own money for REX, instead of asking for money from DormCon. The dorms are funded through their \$65-per-resident dorm tax.

DormCon president James Torres '10 said that if DormCon continues to run surpluses, the \$5-per-resident DormCon tax might be scaled back. "It's a numbers game," he said. "If we can sustain our revenue by just taxing once every two semesters, and people wanted to do that, then it's up to the treasurer to try it out."

But Torres added that the current tax break was just a response to an unexpected financial boon, and that one way or another, the taxing will continue. "We don't have unlimited savings," he said.

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Fellows

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Thursday, October 23, at 7:30 pm

Building W11
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Main Dining Room

MIT Interfaith Dialogue Program

Addir

Speaker
Imam Yahya Hendi

Imam Hendi – of Georgetown University's Campus Ministry – will focus on experiences as a Palestinian Muslim coming to the US, encountering those of other faiths and insights into the necessity of learning from and about each other.

Questions: ora@mit.edu
Website: mit.edu/dsl/addir/

All are invited to attend.



Addir is a word in Ancient Sumerian which means "bridge". In the Addir Fellows Program we aspire to build bridges of dialogue and understanding. The Addir Fellows MIT Interfaith Dialogue Program is sponsored by Office of Dean for Student Life and MIT Hillel in cooperation with the Board of Chaplains.

This event is co-sponsored by MISTI – <http://mit.edu/misti> – and will include a brief overview of how MISTI provides MIT students with opportunities to connect to cultures in other countries.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Krugman PhD '77 Wins Nobel Prize in Economics

Krugman, from Page 1

litical — research that he conducted primarily before he began writing regularly for The Times.

“To be absolutely, totally honest, I thought this day might come someday, but I was absolutely convinced it wasn’t going to be this day,” Krugman said in an interview on Monday. “I know people who live their lives waiting for this call, and it’s not good for the soul. So I put it out of my mind and stopped thinking about it.”

Krugman won the prize for his research, beginning in 1979, that explained patterns of trade among countries, as well as what goods are produced where and why.

Traditional trade theory assumes that countries are different and will exchange only the kinds of goods that they are comparatively better at producing — wine from France, for example, and rice from China. This model, however, dating from David Ricardo’s writings of the early 19th century, was not reflected in the flow of goods and services that Krugman saw in the world around him. He set out to explain why worldwide trade was dominated by a few countries that were similar to one another, and why a country might import the same kinds of goods it exported.

In his model, many companies sell similar goods with slight variations. These companies become more efficient at producing their goods as they sell more, and so they grow. Consumers like variety, and pick and choose goods from among these producers in different countries, enabling countries to continue exchanging similar products. So some Americans buy Volkswagens and some Germans buy Fords.

He developed this work further to explain the effect of transportation costs on why people live where they live. His model explained under what conditions trade would lead people or companies to move to a particular region or to move away.

Krugman’s work has been praised for its simplicity and practicality — features economists are often criticized for ignoring.

“Some people think that something deep only comes out of great complexity,” said Maurice Obstfeld, an economics professor at the University of California, Berkeley, who wrote a textbook on international economics with Krugman. “Paul’s great strength is to take something very simple and make something new and very profound.”

Krugman applied his skill at translating complex ideas into clear, entertaining prose to his New York Times columns, which he began writing in 1999. In recent years, in his column and a related blog on nytimes.com, nearly everything about the Bush administration — from health care policy to Iraq to “general incompetence” — has been the object of his scorn.

Along the way, Krugman has come in for criticism himself from both economists and lay readers.

“Much of his popular work is disgraceful,” said Daniel Klein, a professor of economics at George Mason University who earlier this year wrote a comprehensive review of Krugman’s body of Times columns. “He totally omits all these major issues where the economics conclusion goes against the feel-good Democratic Party ethos, which I think he’s really tended to pander to especially since writing for The New York Times.”

But he has equally fervent fans of his popular work.

“I praise today’s prize as being deserving and even overdue, but more than that I reproach the Pulitzer committee, which owed him at least a couple of prizes in the past,” said Paul Samuelson, a previous winner of the Nobel Prize in economics. “Paul Krugman is the only columnist in the United States who has had it right on almost every count from the beginning.”

Krugman said he did not expect his award to have much effect on how colleagues and his popular readership — whether they be friends or foes — regard him.

“For economists, this is a validation but not news,” he said. “We know what each other has been up to.”

“For readers of the column,” he added, “maybe they will read a little more carefully when I’m being economic, or maybe have a little more tolerance when I’m being boring.”

He said he did not expect the prize to silence his critics, given the treatment of another outspoken laureate, the 2001 winner Joseph Stiglitz. Stiglitz has been both praised and criticized for his writings on whether globalization in its current form has been beneficial.

“I haven’t noticed him getting an easy time,” Krugman said. “People just say, ‘Sure, he’s a great Nobel laureate and he’s very smart, but he still doesn’t know what he’s talking about in this situation.’ I’m sure I’ll get the same thing.”

Krugman first gained a popular following while writing about economics for Slate magazine in the 1990s. He frequently weighed in on contemporary free trade debates related to his research.

“He was appalled by the monster he created,” said Michael Kinsley, the founding editor of Slate who hired Krugman. “He’d come up with this theory about why sometimes free trade wasn’t the best policy, and suddenly everyone was citing it as an argument against free trade, while he thinks it applies once in a blue moon.”

While Krugman’s popular writing is now more politics-focused and his research more concentrated on inter-

national finance, he has occasionally returned to his interest in trade. In the last year he has written several times about the negative results of free trade, both in his column and in a paper he wrote for the Brookings Institution about whether trade with poor countries increases inequality within developed nations like the United States.

In 1991 Krugman received the John Bates Clark medal, a prize given every two years to “that economist under forty who is adjudged to have made a significant contribution to economic knowledge.” He follows a long list of Clark medal recipients who have gone on to win a Nobel, including Stiglitz and Samuelson.

Krugman, who grew up on Long Island and has a bachelor’s degree from Yale and a doctorate from MIT, has been teaching at Princeton since 2000. This semester, he is teaching a graduate-level course in international monetary theory and policy. He often teaches all-freshman seminars on issues related to economics.

Krugman joins another Princeton economist, albeit one of different ideological leanings, who is in the news recently: Ben S. Bernanke, the chairman of the Federal Reserve who, coincidentally, offered Krugman his Princeton post. Bernanke and Krugman were fellow grad

students at MIT in the 1970s. Their era at MIT produced several other economists who went onto prestigious careers in public policy, including Olivier Blanchard and Kenneth Rogoff, the current and former chief economists at the International Monetary Fund.

Monday’s award, the last of the six prizes, is not one of the original

Nobels. It was created in 1968 by the Swedish central bank in Alfred Nobel’s memory. Krugman was the sole winner of the award this year, which includes a prize of about \$1.4 million.

Still, his collaborators and mentors in his international trade research — some of whom were considered competing candidates for the

prize — extended their praise.

“Lots of people are saying to me, ‘Why didn’t you get it?’” said Jagdish Bhagwati, an economics professor at Columbia University who helped Krugman publish one of his seminal papers when other academics thought it was too simple to be true. “Given the fact that I didn’t get it, this is the next best thing.”

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Finance Students Keep Their Job Prospects Alive

By John Leland
THE NEW YORK TIMES

For students who set their sights on Wall Street during the boom years, the end has come just as they are getting ready to join the party. Wall Street recruiters have canceled or postponed visits to elite universities like Harvard, Princeton and Stanford, citing the turmoil in the markets.

"Jobs are being taken down by the day on our career services Web site," said Kenton Murray, 20, a senior at Princeton, where J. P. Morgan

Chase, Lehman Brothers, Deutsche Bank and others canceled recruitment sessions since the start of the semester.

But even as the markets spiraled downward, business and finance students at top universities said they were not panicked about their futures and were confident that the financial markets would recover. For the young achievers drawn to finance, expectations die hard.

Mr. Murray described the mood at Princeton as cautiously optimistic.

"No one I've talked to is worried about moving back home yet," he said. "But everyone I know is studying for the LSATs right now, people who a month ago had no intention of ever going to law school."

Financial companies shed 150,000 jobs last year and more than 100,000 so far this year, according to Challenger, Gray & Christmas, a national job placement company. Yet amid the downturn, applications to graduate business schools rose this year, as they have in other periods of uncertainty.

Adam Hallowell, 20, an economics major at Harvard, said his classmates were not overly upset by the market because they were prepared to change direction. "Mine is a generation that's been told from high school onward, 'You're going to change careers five or six times throughout the course of your life,'" he said. Even as the Dow plunged day after day, Mr. Hallowell said the mood on campus had not changed, adding that "most students don't personally have stock portfolios and 401(k) plans yet, which is probably why they aren't very concerned."

This resilience has surprised Charissa Asbury, who runs a program at Columbia University's School of Continuing Education for graduates who want to go to business school. Ms. Asbury said she expected to see a panic among her students. Many were working on Wall Street; some had lost their jobs.

"I wondered if they would say, 'Maybe this isn't the time; I don't want to spend the money if the salary is not going to be there,'" she said. "But instead they're even more interested in finding exactly what they need to get into a top business school. Everyone's worried about their prospects, but it's translated into, 'How do we get better credentials?'"

She added, "Now they feel, if they want to go to business school, they need to be from one of the top ones."

Even at Harvard, students were more attentive at sessions and résumé round tables, said Robin Mount, interim director of career services. In previous years, they often spent these sessions sending text messages; this year, the sessions have been purposeful and heavily attended. Ms. Mount said she could have heard a pin drop.

Beverly Principal, assistant director of employment services at Stanford, said she had already seen a reduction in campus recruitment by banks, though a spokeswoman at J. P. Morgan Chase said it would continue recruiting at target universities throughout the semester.

When students do receive offers, they come under more scrutiny, before and after hiring, said Ronald Storch, a partner at Marcum and Kliegman, a large accounting firm. "A couple years ago there was too much work and not enough bodies," Mr. Storch said. "We were hiring just to get bodies, and people could bounce from firm to firm. Now they're not getting the same opportunities."

Jian Yang, 25, who is in his second year at the University of Chicago's graduate business school, recently considered his prospects in this new climate. Mr. Yang said he had friends who had lost jobs or taken internships at Lehman and Bear Stearns expecting to land full-time jobs, only to watch the companies fail. He expects to graduate with \$200,000 in student debt.

"It's definitely impacting the mood of the student body," Mr. Yang said. "We're all watching the news every day." Where students in past years set their course on a single field, like investment banking, now they are looking in several areas to improve their chances, he said.

But Mr. Yang said he was not reconsidering his career path because he felt there would still be good jobs available to people like him, who come from top schools and are willing to work abroad. He said he and his friends had not changed their lifestyles, either. "Life kind of goes on," he said.

"It's almost a blessing to be in school while the economy is down; it's a shelter," Mr. Yang added. "So in one way I feel unlucky, because I missed the boom, but in another way I'm lucky. It's a good way to spend

three years of downturn."

In a June poll by the Rockefeller Foundation, people ages 18 to 29 were more pessimistic about the economy than any other age group, with half saying that America was a better place in the 1990s and would continue to decline. But they did not apply this pessimism to themselves; they were most likely to say that if they work hard and play by the rules, they will be able to achieve the American Dream.

John Challenger, chief executive of Challenger, Gray & Christmas, said that even as investment banking suffered, opportunities remained in health care, energy, international business and consulting. "It'll be interesting to see if the top graduates flow to other industries," Mr. Challenger said. "It remains to be seen whether we'll see an increase in idealism or public service like we did after 9/11 or Hurricane Katrina."

For Tina Phoolka, 28, a graduate business student at Bentley College in Waltham, Mass., the new reality means staying in school, even after she earns her M.B.A.

"I thought I was going to get a \$100,000-plus job and everything would be great, with lots of opportunities," Ms. Phoolka said. "Now I'm wondering if I should extend my graduation date, enroll in a Ph.D. program or get a dual degree. I'll probably study more or look for a job in another country."

For those who are out of school, the changes in the horizon have been more immediate.

When Jon Cifuentes, 28, landed a job at Smith Barney out of college, he believed that within three years, he would be making more than \$100,000 a year, reaping ever larger bonuses.

Then this May, after two job changes, Mr. Cifuentes lost his job in a large layoff at Nomura, an investment bank based in Asia, leaving him with a \$3,000 mortgage payment and a case of disillusionment.

After a summer of working part time in his father's contracting business, Mr. Cifuentes now has a temporary job at Macquarie Capital Partners and is finishing his master's degree in economics. He and his wife moved into an apartment owned by his sister; they can rent theirs out.

"Compared to some friends I used to work with, I'm doing well," Mr. Cifuentes said. "Some guys are in their mid-40s, with a wife, kids, mortgage and a lot of bills. They're in a much worse spot."

Jonathan Miller, 24, who joined a midmarket investment bank in July 2007, just before the market started to fall, has also tasted the new reality. Mr. Miller had majored in philosophy and English but was drawn to banking in his senior year by the prospect of a high salary and "something with sparkle and shine" for his résumé, he said.

"When I got the job," Mr. Miller said, "the recruiter told me, just don't screw up and you'll do well." But he and his team were laid off last month — all now scrambling for work, along with thousands of others.

Mr. Miller said he thought his skills and contacts would pull him through the downturn. Asked what he was doing with the 12 to 14 hours a day he previously spent at his job, he said: "Looking for work. I spend nine hours a day on the phone, writing e-mails, talking to headhunters. You need to be aggressive and focused. My prospects aren't terrible."

He said if he did not find a job in the next few months, he would consider graduate school or a new field of work.

"I don't feel cheated," Mr. Miller said. "But it's unfortunate that by lack of timing I missed it by a year or two."

Even at Harvard, students were more attentive at sessions and résumé round tables, said Robin Mount, interim director of career services.



An outdoor barbecue was seen at Oktoberfest in Harvard Square on Sunday afternoon.

RACHEL FONG—THE TECH



Wednesday Oct. 15th

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Refreshments at 4:30 p.m.



Bicycle Powered Laptop Featured At Event

Energy, from Page 1

tralia next October. Roberts is optimistic that MIT will place first, but notes that they must overcome tough competitors in the University of Michigan and Delft University of Technology. The Dutch university's Nuna series of vehicles have won the competition four times.

Other projects presented at MIT Energy Night included thin-film fuel cell technology, coal and biomass gasification, floating wind turbine systems, nanofluids, photovoltaics, micro-energy grids, and nuclear energy development.

Kendra D. Johnson '09, a Civil And Environmental Engineering major and co-founder of the Bicycle Powered Laptop project, exhibited the device that she started building as a sophomore. According to Johnson, the amount of energy that a laptop consumes is surprisingly close to the energy an exerciser expends on a stationary bike at the gym. Taking this fact into account, Johnson developed her project and implemented it in the Stata Gym, where it now operates. Admitting that she is not much of an entrepreneur, Johnson said she would love to see her project "go into the commercial industry."

Johnson's project is one of twenty-five student projects organized by the MIT Generator, which aims to guide and fund students who wish to pursue energy-related projects. Chris Kempes G, leader of the Generator, described it as a student run coalition that acts as a "club of clubs" for many of the MIT student energy projects. His goal, said Kempes, was "to turn MIT into a microcosm of what the world should look like."

The Energy Night was organized by the MIT Energy Club, which has over 800 members. Melissa J. Webster G, a member of the executive committee of the MIT Energy Club, explained that planning for the event started back in May. Every week, the club hosts events including energy-related lectures, information sessions, and discussions. The club's largest event is the MIT Energy Conference, which will occur on the first weekend in March.

Solution to Crossword
from page 9

A	H	E	A	D		L	O	B	E		C	H	A	P	
C	A	R	G	O		A	T	O	P		O	A	H	U	
T	H	R	O	W	I	N	T	H	E	T	O	W	E	L	
			S	A	C		R	E	H	E	A	R	S		
M	I	C	H	E	N	E	R		E	D	I	N	A		
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			E	N	O	U	G	H	A	L	R	E	A	D	Y
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Solution to Sudoku
from page 10

1	7	6	4	8	5	9	3	2
9	4	5	3	2	7	6	8	1
3	8	2	1	6	9	7	5	4
8	5	1	7	3	6	4	2	9
2	9	7	8	1	4	3	6	5
6	3	4	9	5	2	8	1	7
5	6	9	2	7	3	1	4	8
7	1	3	5	4	8	2	9	6
4	2	8	6	9	1	5	7	3

A Tribute to Euler

CLAY PUBLIC LECTURE

Tuesday, October 14, 2008 at 6:00 pm

Professor William Dunham

Harvard University
Harvard Science Center, Hall D
One Oxford Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

William Dunham, who received his B.S. (1969) from the University of Pittsburgh and his M.S. (1970) and Ph.D. (1974) from Ohio State, is the Truman Koehler Professor of Mathematics at Muhlenberg College. He is currently visiting Harvard University and teaching a course on the work of Leonhard Euler.

Over the years, he has directed NEH seminars on the history of mathematics and has spoken on historical topics at the Smithsonian Institution, the Swiss Embassy in Washington, and on NPR's "Talk of the Nation: Science Friday." Dunham has authored four books, including *Journey Through Genius: The Great Theorems of Mathematics* (1980) and *Euler: The Master of Us All* (1999), which received the Mathematical Association of America's Beckenbach Book Prize in 2008.

Picture credits: Portrait of Leonhard Euler: Science Photo Library; Portrait of Euler: Wikimedia Commons; 1790 Engraved world map: Wikimedia Commons; 1794 Letter from Christian Goldbach to Leonhard Euler: Wikimedia Commons; Swiss flag: Wikimedia Commons; Leonhard Euler: Wikimedia Commons.

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The African Metamorphosis

Saturday 18th October, 7pm- 12am
Lobdell, Student Center.

Doors open at 6:45pm. Food served at 7pm, And an after party you don't want to miss from 10:30 pm!!

? a) Depression is a bunch of symptoms exhibited by weak people.

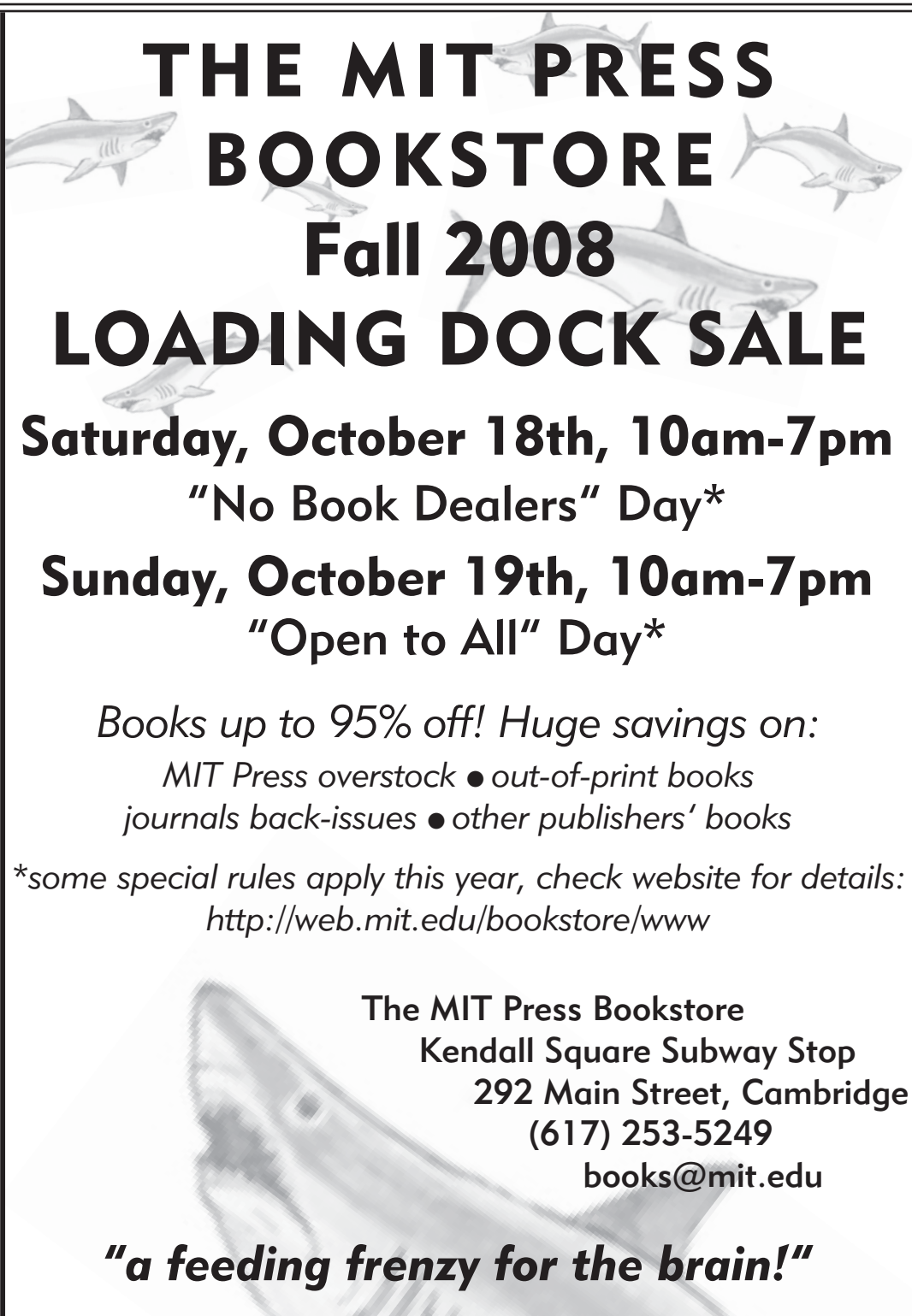
b) Depression is an unbearable suppression of brain activity that can strike anyone.

Straightening out all the misconceptions, the correct answer is 'b'. It's a concept we should all understand and remember, and here's why. Depression strikes millions of young adults, but only 1 out of 5 ever seeks treatment for it. Too many just drag themselves along or eventually seek relief through suicide. Why not treatment? Partly lack of awareness. Partly the unwarranted negative stigma. This is what needs fixing. This is where we need you to change your attitudes. It's an illness, not a weakness. And it's readily treatable. Spreading the word and making this common knowledge is everybody's assignment.

UNTREATED DEPRESSION
#1 Cause of Suicide

Public Service message from SA/VE (Suicide Awareness/Voices of Education) <http://www.save.org>

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Hoffman Worked On Functional Analysis, Classic Lin. Alg. Text

Hoffman, from Page 1

and Public Affairs from 1984 to 1989. During that time, media coverage of mathematics increased dramatically, according to the American Mathematical Society.

Born in Long Beach, Calif., Hoffman earned a bachelor's degree in mathematics from Occidental College in 1952. He later received an MA and PhD in mathematics from UCLA.

Hoffman joined the MIT Department of Mathematics as an instructor in 1956. He became a full professor in 1964, and served as chair of the Pure Mathematics Committee from 1968 to 1969. From 1969 to 1971, he directed the Commission on MIT Education, appointed by MIT President Howard Johnson to conduct a comprehensive review of education, research and governance at MIT. He retired in 1996.

Hoffman's area of research specialization was functional analysis. Along with Richard Arens and Isadore Singer, he made fundamental contributions to both complex and abstract analysis. Among them was a paper (with Singer) that answered many of the questions on commutative Banach algebras raised by I. M. Gelfand.

In 1986, the Joint Policy Board for Mathematics awarded Hoffman its first Public Service Award "for his farsighted and effective initiation of the planning and the implementation of a national mathematical science policy."

In 1990, Hoffman also received the first Award for Distinguished Public Service of the American Mathematical Society. Its citation reads in part, "Through his efforts, the awareness of the importance of mathematics and the support of mathematical research has been significantly heightened in the general public, among makers of science policy in the government, and among university administrators."

Hoffman was also a leader in national K-12 education. At the National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council he launched a series of initiatives with national impact. These included creation of both the Mathematical Sciences Education Board and the National Science Education Standards project.


In 1961, Hoffman wrote an undergraduate linear algebra textbook, co-authored with Ray Kunze, that was used for many decades and became a classic in the field.

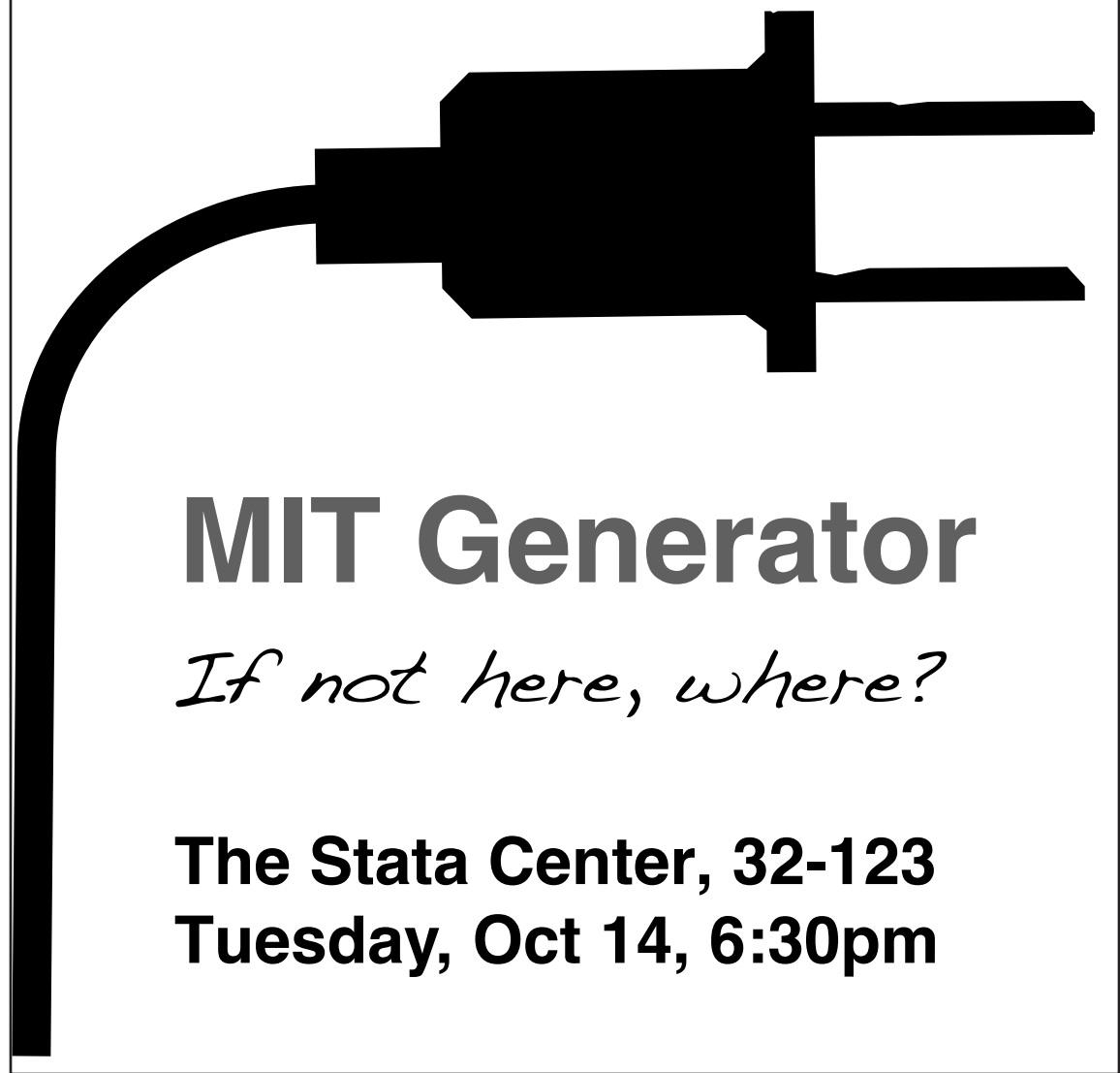
He is survived by his wife, Alicia Hoffman; former wife Patti Hoffman; a son, Robert Hoffman; two daughters, Laura Lasa and Donna Ullah; a sister, Barbara Hollis; and 14 grandchildren.

Q&A

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The Stata Center, 32-123
Tuesday, Oct 14, 6:30pm

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MIT CHINA FORUM



Tuesday, October 14, 2008
MIT Stata Center
Room 32-G449/Patil Conference Room
32 Vassar Street
Cambridge, MA

4:00-5:00pm Competitiveness of Chinese Enterprises in the Global Era

Weiying Zhang
Dean and Professor of Economics, Guanghua School of Management
Peking University

In this presentation, I argue that the success of Chinese enterprises in the past two decades has been mainly based on their cost advantage, particularly labor cost advantage. This cost advantage, combined with brand advantage of foreign-invested enterprises, has transformed China into a world factory. For short of its brand advantage, China produced big volume but small value. China's cost advantage is diminishing, for following reasons: (1) labor market is more globalized and regulated; (2) regulations on environments are tightening; (3) and consumers are more demanding. To meet these challenges, Chinese enterprises need to build their brand advantages and be more innovative in technology and management. Nevertheless, some institutional foundations need yet to be established.



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Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)
Federal Agency Career Fair

Date: Wednesday,
October 22, 2008

Time: 1:00 PM - 5:00 PM

Location: Walker Memorial
(Building 50) in Morss
Hall (Room 140)



MISSILE DEFENSE
A G E N C Y

MITSO Performs Celebratory Works in Kresge



(Clockwise from top left)

The MIT Symphony Orchestra performed music by Dvorak, Prokofiev, Child, and Turina on Friday, Oct. 10 in Kresge Auditorium.

Pictured in the center is violinist David R. Somach '12.

Directed by Adam Boyles, the MIT Symphony Orchestra performed Peter Child's Punkie Night, a Halloween themed piece.

Pictured from left to right are cellist Dong Gyun Woo '12, Stephen R. Serene '12, Bina Young-Bin Choi '11, and violinist David R. Somach '11.

Photography by Sherry Yan



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Greetings from Peru, Maine



If you were a Tech staff member, you could've spend this past long weekend away from everything at our fall retreat in Peru, Maine.

The skies were clear, the leaves were turning, and the views from the mountaintops were pellucid.

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SPORTS

Women's Rugby Team Defeats Rhode Island College 69-0 October 5

By Brandon Sparks
TEAM COACH

With the gray skies of another New England fall looming over Briggs Field, the Lady Ruggers from MIT defeated Rhode Island College 69-0 on Sunday, Oct. 5.

MIT was coming off of a bye week and was eager to get out and play some rugby. During the opening minute, Adedoyin T. Ogunniyi '11 received a pass from outside center Elizabeth B. Umhoefer '10 and proceeded to outpace the RIC defense for the game's first try. Ashley M. Snyder G made the conversion to bring the score to 7-0. Following the score, MIT and RIC traded possession several times, with MIT maintaining its position in RIC's half of the field.

With the help of lifters Jordan E. Taylor '11 and Sarah E. Dee '10, the agile jumper Carly A. Narlesky '11 snatched a RIC lineout to start an MIT attack. Scrum-half and captain Alyssa M. Baccarella '11 moved the ball quickly to the backs, who ran smooth passes out to Umhoefer. Umhoefer, seizing the chance to make a play, went one-on-one with her opposite number and beat her with a dummy pass to scamper in from 30 meters out for the game's second try.

This opened the flood gate of tries that MIT scored in the first half of this game. The next saw Sarah T. Gomez '11 come from the fullback position and take a pass from her outside center at pace to dive over for a try, bringing the score to 17-0.

There are two units in the game of rugby, forwards and backs. The back unit can only do its job if the forwards do theirs. This game provided an excellent example of this relationship, as the entire MIT forward unit dominated their opponents, continuously pushing RIC's back unit all over the field, opening up many attacking options for the MIT backline.

One such occasion saw the MIT forwards win a RIC scrum. Hooker Taylor quickly got the ball back to their scrum-half, who started the backline attack. The sequence fin-

ished with a heads-up loop play that saw Ogunniyi offload to Umhoefer who darted in for her second try of the day.

The blazing winger Ogunniyi split open the RIC defense for two more tries and Snyder made both conversions before the end of the half, leaving MIT up 38-0 at halftime.

The second half saw RIC return to the field with a new focus. They reorganized their defense and played hard down to the last minute, but the Engineers picked up their game and matched RIC's intensity. It was a back-and-forth battle for the first twenty minutes of the second half. The first score finally came when MIT was awarded a penalty and the quick-thinking Snyder snuck past an unsuspecting RIC defensive line for a try. Snyder converted her own try to bring the score to 45-0.

The next five minutes saw brilliant forward play with excellent scrummaging, lineouts, and crash balls. The forwards' hard work was awarded again with an amazing cross-field kick from Snyder that landed perfectly in the try-zone, allowing Umhoefer to dive on it for her third try. As soon as MIT received the next kickoff they pounded the ball immediately back into the RIC half. The assault ended with Baccarella making her way into the try-zone for her first try.

A few minutes later, Baccarella once again crashed through defensive line and scored her second try of the afternoon. The game closed with Ogunniyi maneuvering around five RIC defenders for the last try of the game, which, with Snyder's conversion, brought the final score to 69-0.

Taylor was named the forward of the match in recognition of her experience and leadership in the forward pack. Taylor stepped into the position of hooker for this game on short notice and helped open up lines of attack for her teammates. Umhoefer was named the back of the match in recognition of her playmaking ability and effort on every play.

More information on the MIT women's rugby team can be found at <http://web.mit.edu/wrugby/>.

Eleven Teams Compete in Head Of the Zesiger Regatta Friday



MAKSIM IMAKAEV—THE TECH

Team "Just Ducky" members (left to right) Sarah C. Wilder '10, Zachary Bjornson-Hooper '10, and Elizabeth A. Hass '10 race against team "Tipsy" members Rahul Kar G and Santolina Savannet G in the Head of the Zesiger cardboard boat competition this past Friday, Oct. 10.

By Nydia Ruleman

Eleven boats took to the water for the second annual Head of the Zesiger on Friday, Oct. 10. No ordinary regatta, this competition tests its participants' ingenuity, craftsmanship, and athletic ability. Students construct a boat out of cardboard and paper tape, and three team members use kickboards to paddle across the Zesiger pool and back.

This year, teams competed in four categories: fastest, most spirited, best technically constructed, and best sinker. Judges for technical construction were Kim B. Blair from the Department of Aeronautics and Astronautics, Donald R. Sadoway from the Department of Materials Science and Engineering, and Matthew R. Walter from the Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Lab.

Teams raced in four heats, and the fastest three overall boats advanced to the finals.

In Heat 1, Trouble, Bail Out Team, and Team Velociraptors crossed the finish line in 1:50, 1:34, and 3:35, respectively — improving on the number of boats that successfully completed the course last year.

In Heat 2, TiPPsy and Just Ducky,

the duck-shaped boat which had been on display in front of Simmons Hall, also had successful runs, at 2:16 and 2:27.

Heat 3 provided entertainment for the spectators. Ironically, The Winning Boat sank on the starting line. A crew member of the Flying Dutchman lost his paddle, but, brandishing a sword, the team continued down the pool. Shortly before the length of the pool, the boat filled with water and sank with the Jolly Roger waving. The Phi Sig Flier picked up the abandoned paddle and used it to cross the finish line in 3:00. Not to be denied, a crew member from the Flying Dutchman swam across the finish line with pirate flag and parrot in hand.

Heat 4 had two more sinkers. Shortly after embarking, the Pirate 4 Conner raft submerged despite a spectacular effort by the crew to keep it afloat. Disqualified for use of plastic tape and rope, the boat was out of the running for best sinker. The SS Tetazoo, a uniquely-shaped boat from the third floor of the east parallel of East Campus, made it halfway across the pool before sinking.

With the other boats incapacitated, The Three Baskets' crew paddled in unison to the cheering of the crowd and barely edged out TiPPsy for the last spot in the final heat with a time of 2:15.

Three Baskets, Bail Out Team, and Trouble took their places at the starting line for the final heat. Bail Out Team got off to an early start and sped down the pool, but had a difficult time maneuvering around the buoy. Trouble took the lead, and Three Baskets closed the gap. Coming out of the turn, the three boats were neck and neck. Bail Out Team pulled in front and cruised to the finish with the fastest time of the day — 1:21.78.

In addition to being the fastest boat, Bail Out Team secured the highest average score for best technically constructed. With its showy display and perseverance, the Flying Dutchman, with crew Alan D. Foreman '09, Stephen P. Fournier '09, and Gavin M. Cotter '09, won the most spirited award. Finally, the prize for best sinker went to the aptly named Winning Boat.

Women's Tennis Defeats Smith College, Score 8-1

By Jennifer Rees
TEAM MEMBER

On Saturday, the MIT women's tennis team defeated Smith College 8-1. After a few inconvenient delays,

MIT arrived at Smith ready to play. First on court were the doubles matches, beginning with Leslie A. Hansen '10 and Anastasia Vishnevetsky '12, who quickly defeated their opponents 8-0. Following closely on their heels was the team of seniors Karina N. Pikhart '09 and Yi Wang '09, who finished their opponents off with another decisive 8-0 score.

Next were the exhibition matches. Alexandria C. Hall '12 and Jennifer A. Rees '11 defeated their opponents 8-4; Kerry R. Weinberg '10 and Jenny C. Dohlman '11 won 8-3. This left the team of Melissa A. Diskin '11 and Anisa K. McCree '10 front and center. The points went back and forth with neither side easily yielding. In the end, Diskin and McCree lost 9-7. MIT led

2-1 going into the singles matches.

The idea of the day for singles was "Have fun." With the beautiful sunny day to help, the team did just that. Hansen destroyed her opponent 6-0, 6-0, finishing first. Vishnevetsky defeated her opponent soon afterwards with a decisive score of 6-0, 6-1. Pikhart soon followed, finishing her match 6-0, 6-1. Pikhart and McCree were the only MIT players with fans in attendance; their parents were visiting from California and Massachusetts respectively.

Weinberg and Dohlman also finished up quickly, finishing their opponents 6-0, 6-0 and 8-3. Diskin finished next, winning her match 6-1, 6-1. Rees was the next player off the court, finishing her match 6-2, 6-1. Next was McCree, who won her match 6-0, 6-4. Hall was the next to finish, winning a closer match of 6-4, 6-1. Wang was one of the last ones on court, but she won her match 6-1, 6-2. Emily J. Onufer '10 was left front and center, falling in the end 8-1.

SCOREBOARD

Men's Cross Country	
Saturday, Oct. 11, 2008	
NEICAAA Championship	
MIT	12th of 47

Women's Cross Country	
Saturday, Oct. 11, 2008	
NEICAAA Championship	
MIT	15th of 45

Field Hockey	
Saturday, Oct. 11, 2008	
MIT (5-9)	0
Wellesley College (6-3)	6

Football	
Saturday, Oct. 11, 2008	
MIT (3-3)	27
Curry College (6-0)	59

Sailing	
Saturday-Sunday, Oct. 11-12, 2008	
Hap Moore Team Race	
MIT	8th of 11
New England Men's Singlehanded Championship	
MIT	9th and 31st of 33

Men's Golf	
Saturday-Sunday, Oct. 4-5, 2008	
NECC Conference Championship	
MIT	4th of 7

Men's Soccer	
Saturday, Oct. 11, 2008	
Springfield College (5-6-1)	0
MIT (12-0-1)	2

Women's Soccer	
Saturday, Oct. 11, 2008	
MIT (3-7-1)	0
Wellesley College (6-2-2)	2

Women's Tennis	
Saturday, Oct. 11, 2008	
MIT (6-2)	8
Smith College (1-5)	1

Men's Water Polo	
Saturday, Oct. 11, 2008	
MIT (4-8)	7
Fordham University (8-8)	6
MIT (4-9)	8
Iona College (10-14)	14

UPCOMING HOME EVENTS

Tuesday, Oct. 14, 2008
Women's Soccer vs. U.S. Coast Guard Academy
4:00 p.m., Steinbrenner Stadium
Women's Volleyball vs. Worcester Polytechnic Institute
7:00 p.m., Rockwell Cage